PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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WASHINGTON.

Pension Examiners to be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The commissioner of pensions has decided to dismiss 50 or 60 of the special examiners appointed under the act of Congress passed in 1884.

Naval Order Revoked.

Secretary Whitney has revoked the following naval order, issued July 5, 1883: "Naval officers attached to cruising war vessels, especially commanding officers, are expected to leave their families at their usual or fixed places of abode, and not to attempt to transfer them to more convenient visiting points. Officers disregarding this injunction will be liable to be relieved from duty.

Appointments by the President.

The President has decided on the appointment of William Dorsheimer to be United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, vice Elihu B. Root, resigned; and of Martin T. McMeMahon to be United States Marshal for the same district, vice Joel B. Erhardt.

The President today appointed the following government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: Francis Kernan of New York, Edmund F. Noyes of Ohio, Gen. E. P. Alexander of Georgia, Ga., Franklin McVeagh of Illinois, and J. W. Savage of Nebraska.

Reducing the Force.

A reduction of 119 persons in the force of the bureau of engraving and printing took place this afternoon. The saving in salaries thus effected amounts to $277 a day. Visitors will hereafter be excluded from the bureau except on Saturdays.

Gen. Burdett Honored.

Gen. S. S. Burdett, who was elected Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. during the annual encampment at Portland, Me., last Thursday, arrived in this city today. He was met at the depot by the various posts of the G. A. R. in this city, and escorted through the principal streets with fireworks and music to Masonic Hall where a reception was given him by the comrades of the Department of the Potomac, at which speeches were made by a number of Grand Army men.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Preliminary Statements of Treasury Officials—Receipts Below the Estimates.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The treasury officials are engaged in preparing their preliminary statements of the results of the fiscal year. It will, of course, be some weeks before returns from all the offices will be made and compiled. The following figures, however, are a pretty accurate approximation of the balances of the books. The total receipts for the fiscal year will be about $9,000,000 below the estimates. The customs receipts have been $181,000,000, instead of $185,000,000 and the internal revenue receipts $112,000,000 instead of $115,000,000, and the miscellaneous receipts $28,000,000 instead of $30,000,000, which were the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report. The total receipts are thus $321,000,000 instead of $330,000,000. The reduction of the public debt for the month, which ends today, will be about $13,000,000, which will make a total debt reduction for the fiscal year of $66,000,000, as against $101,000,000 for the last fiscal year. The expenditures of the government, which were estimated at $290,000,000, will, in round numbers, be $310,000,000. There were 146 new national banks established during the year, and the charters of 731 banks were extended.

BUSINESS MEN ON FOOT.

Result of a Chicago Horse Railway Strike.

CHICAGO, June 30.—At 4 o'clock this morning, all the conductors and drivers of the West Division street railway went on a strike, and they gathered in force at all the barns to prevent the company running out cars. The West Division company operates half a score of lines, reaching by far the largest and most populous portion of the city. The inhabitants of this vast section were without means of transportation down town this morning, as not a car was in motion. The greatest inconvenience is felt, but the sympathies of the public are with the strikers.

Superintendent Lake, of the company, publishes a card this morning, averring that the men were discharged for cause, and that much as a strike was to be regretted, the company must stand it rather than yield to the impertinent and unreasonable demands of the men.

Report of New Hampshire Lake Commissioners.

CONCORD, N. H., June 30.—In the legislature today a message was received from the Governor, conveying the report of the commissioners appointed to take evidence and report the facts concerning the use of waters of the various lakes and other bodies of water in the State for manufacturing purposes. In his report the lake commissioner finds that the Saco, Me., water power company furnishes water for the mills in Biddeford, Me., that the corporation obtains its supply from the Ossipie Lake by means of a dam erected in Effingham and Ossipie which causes an overflow of valuable lands rendering them worthless, and that the company pays only an annual tax of $50 in this State. The commissioner recommends legislation concerning the matter.

The Worcester Regatta.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 30.—The Brown University crew arrived at Quinsigamond this morning, accompanied by Frank E. Holmes of Pawtucket, their trainer, and L. A. Lindsey, a substitute, completing the quota of the crew for the inter-collegiate regatta July 4th. They are quartered with Cornell and Bowdoin, at the Eyrie Hotel. The University of Pennsylvania crew are at the Walda House up-town. Olmstead, of the Cornell crew, is troubled with sleeplessness, caused by a felon on his thumb, but he has not given up work in the place under a doctor's care.

The Mackerel Fishery.

WELLFLEET, Mass., June 30.—The mackerel fishing business at this port during June has been quite active, and many of the vessels are unable to pay expenses.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 30.—The mackerel receipts for the month ending tonight are 900 sea-packed barrels of No. 3s. The total this season is 1550 barrels. This is not half the receipts of last year to date. Very few of the fleet have paid expenses.

The Fall River Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 30.—The limit during which the agreement to curtail the production of cottons has been in effect has now expired. For the eleven weeks ending June 27 the total production of the Fall River mills has been 1,249,000 pieces. The full production would have been 1,925,000 pieces, this showing a curtailment of 676,000 pieces. A movement to further curtail production during July and August has received an unexpected set back by the refusal of the leading manufacturers to join the agreement.

No Grand Jury for Riel.

WINNIPEG, June 30.—The Manitoba court rendered a decision yesterday which will affect the Riel trial. It confirms the constitutionality of the law which dispenses with grand juries in the territories, and sanctions proceedings before stipendiary magistrates, with an appeal to the Manitoba court. Riel will therefore have to abide the decision of the stipendiary magistrate at Regina.

New England Trap Shooters.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—The trap-shooters' tournament here closed to-day. The championship team match between the Providence and Fall River teams was won by the latter by three birds, with a score of 38 out of a possible 50. Fall River thus wins the association badge. Some excellent scores were made in the individual matches.

On Sunday an army of tramps made a raid on Stumptown, near Shenandoah, Pa., entering dwellings and ransacking them. The chief of police made several arrests, but while the officers were placing handcuffs on the men their free companions opened fire on the police. The latter returned the fire. The tramps kept up a continuous volley, and threw stones and brickbats. Chief Rhoades closely pursued the assailants, but had gone only a short distance when he was struck on the temple by a stone, which inflicted a deep wound. Three of the ruffians were locked up, but the others fled.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Clearing and fair weather, northerly winds, higher temperature.

Off shore signals from Sandy Hook to Portland section and cautionary signals at Eastport.

MAINE.

Sudden Death of a Bangor Man.

BANGOR, June 30.—A private despatch from San Francisco announces the sudden death in Los Angeles, California last night of Col. J. Frank Godfrey, formerly of this city.

Graduating Exercises of the May School.

FARMINGTON, June 30.—The graduation exercises of the May School in Strong occurred this evening at the Methodist church in that village. There was a good attendance. The Strong band furnished music. The following persons received diplomas: Fannie B. Reynolds, Lubec; Carrie E. Brown, Mary E. Porter, George S. Porter, Delia Hartwell, Charles S. Porter, Herbert S. Worthley, Strong. The reunion of the alumni and friends occurs tomorrow.

Death of a Native of Maine.

DOVER, N. H., June 30.—James A. Tolmy, doorkeeper of the New Hampshire House of Representatives died here this afternoon after two week's illness of pneumonia. Deceased was 44 years old and a native of Hallowell, Me. He had an excellent war record.

Maine Schooner Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Schooner Ernest T. Lee from Calais for Philadelphia before reported ashore will be a total loss.

UNKNOWN ASSAILANT.

Narrow Escape from Death of Two Georgetown People.

BATH, June 30.—Information has been received in Bath of a fearful outrage and nearly a murder which was committed last Friday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, in Georgetown, upon an old man named Beals and his housekeeper by an unknown man. They were sitting in their kitchen when the door was suddenly opened and the lamp knocked over and extinguished by a cudgel thrown at it. The old gentleman was then pounced upon and severely beaten, and received several cuts on the face and his entire upper lip was cut off. The old lady was also badly bruised and injured.

After the scoundrel had finished his dreadful work, he departed without taking anything from the house, and nothing concerning him has been discovered. Dr. O. M. Kingsbury of Robin Hood Cove attended Mr. Beals, and to-day he was quite comfortable. The object of the assault is not known, but many think the intent was murder. Mr. Beals is over 66 years of age, and is reported to be quite rich. He is a respected citizen, and the vicinity where he resides is named Bealsville in his honor.

ROSSA'S ASSAILANT.

Mrs. Dudley Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The court room where Mrs. Dudley is being tried for assault on O'Donovan Rossa was again crowded to excess today. Dr. Charles E. Dennison who dressed Rossa's wounds testified to their locality and character. This ended the case for the prosecution. Counsel for Mrs. Dudley then opened for the defense. It is claimed that Mrs. Dudley assaulted Rossa not out of personal spite or to avenge a personal insult, but because "he was an enemy of her country." In outlining the line of testimony for the defense the counsel spoke of what he called Mrs. Dudley's physical infirmity. He said he would show that for several years her mind had been affected by epileptic fits and she was not in fact responsible for her own conduct.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of the asylum for the insane on Ward's Island, testified that he was acquainted with Mrs. Dudley was suffering from chronic mania. Mrs. Dudley had told the witness that there were three men she had determined to punish with death, and that Rossa was the first on her list. Mrs. Dudley here interrupted the proceedings by addressing Judge Gildersleeve. She said "whether I was irrational or not when I shot Rossa I am perfectly sane now, and wish to testify in my own behalf. If the case goes to the jury how without their hearing me they will form an entirely erroneous impression of my motives and will not know why I shot Rossa."

It was decided to allow Mrs. Dudley to testify and accordingly she was sworn and took the stand. She said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I may or may not be insane, but I wish you to decide my case by acquitting me, either on the ground that my action was justifiable or convict me. I was in doubt as to whether Jeremiah O'Donovan, Patrick Ford or Mezzeroff were more responsible. I read O'Donovan's and Ford's papers and read about Mezzeroff, and then I went to see O'Donovan. We had a talk about the wholesale murder of innocent women and children. He said that blowing up buildings was perfectly right. "What" said he "are the lives of a few women and children compared with the holy cause of Ireland." He also said he was sorry he did not have a explosion that "We did it" and he also said "I intend to blow up the House of Parliament when it next convenes." I believe now however he was deliberately lying. He said also that he intended to blow up English vessels and in that way strike terror to English hearts. He was a murderer. He had shown himself to be one. If I am homicidal it is queer I never shot any one before. I have carried a pistol and had it loaded too since I was sixteen years old. At that age I was living in the country and there was a great scare about mad dogs so that everybody, men and women who were capable of carrying revolvers did so. I gave O'Donovan as fair a trial as a prisoner has ever had in your courts. I shot him and I am willing to take the consequence. Even in this land of liberty I don't think a man like him should be permitted to go about advising indiscriminate murder. I did not come here to shoot him. I am a good nurse and willing to take a position here." The jury were only in consultation about five minutes when they rendered a verdict of acquittal because of insanity. A motion was made to send Mrs. Dudley to the State lunatic asylum which her counsel opposed. The latter asked that their client be permitted to be returned to her native country and be placed in an institution there and the court will listen to argument on this motion Thursday.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

Their Annual Regatta Off Marblehead Yesterday.

BOSTON, June 30.—The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, which took place today off Marblehead over a triangular course, all yachts to sail over the course twice making the distance thirty miles. The following prizes were offered: First class schooners, first prize $200, second, $100; second class schooners, first prize, $125, second $75; first class sloops, cutters and yawls $150, second $75. There was a good sailing breeze throughout the race. Of the first class schooners the Fortuna was the first to cross the line followed by the Gitana, America, Mohican and Phantom in the order named. Of the second class schooners the Adrienne was the first to cross, followed by the Meta, Rebecca and Fearless. In the race for first class sloops there were four starters. They were the Puritan, Thetis, Huron and Ileen. The Puritan on the first leg of the course set her balloon jib, taking the lead in her class and rapidly overhauling the schooners of the first class. On reaching the first stake, she had passed the America, Mohican and Phantom, and rounded the stake with only the Gitana and Fortuna leading her. On the run to the second stake boat she rapidly overhauled the schooners Fortuna and Gitana, passed the Gitana and rounded the stake 15 seconds behind the Fortuna. On the run to the starting stake it was almost a dead beat to windward. The Puritan passed the Fortuna soon after leaving the last stake, and steadily increasing her lead rounded the starting stake boat, or one-half the course—a distance of 15 miles—ahead of all competitors. From this out she steadily increased her lead, and showed her superior sailing qualities by beating all the vessels in every class, and leading the Fortuna, which was the first boat to cross the line after her, by 13m. 0sec. The Puritan carried her mainsail, fore staysail, jib, jib-topsail and club topsail, and a portion of the time she also carried a balloon jib, but at no time did she set her immense spinnake. The Puritan has proved an unequalled success. Her time was 3h. 35m. 15sec.

Gen. Butler's famous yacht America was outsailed from the start, and was the last to cross the line in her class.

Cloud Burst in a New York Town.

CANOJAHARIE, N. Y., June 30.—A rain and wind storm prevailed through the Mohawk Valley Monday afternoon. At Ames, a little hamlet in this town, the loud report of a cloud-burst was heard about 2 o'clock. The people rushed from their houses, thinking an earthquake had occurred. Torrents of water drove them back, and many persons were taken from their feet and narrowly escaped drowning. Calves, pigs, chickens, etc., were floated down the stream. The dam connected with the flour mill of Barringer & Gardinier was also carried away, adding greatly to the general flood. The damage to property is about $4,000.

William F. Johnson of Philadelphia, counsel for Mrs. John McCullough, when questioned regarding the Rochester despatch containing a statement of Mrs. Smith of that city, who claims to be McCullough's sister, said there was no truth whatever in the statement.

A special from Antigo, Longlade county, Wis., states that fire Monday night in the lumber piles on each side of the railroad at that point caused a loss of $300,000; insurance, $200,000.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Colby University.

WATERVILLE, June 30.—This forenoon the Class Day exercises of the class of '85 began at the Baptist church. Burleigh S. Annis of Wells, delivered the oration. His subject was "Partisanship in American Politics." The singing of an ode by the class followed, and the poet of the day, Edward Fuller of Skowhegan, closed the exercises with a poem on the subject "Duty."

At 2.30 o'clock, Col. Z. A. Smith, (class of 1862) of Boston, delivered the memorial address on Ex-Governor Coburn in Memorial Hall. (His address in full will be found in another column.)

The Alumni met and chose the following officers:

President—Prof. A. L. Lane of Waterville.

Vice President—Hon. Percival Bonney of Portland.

Necrologist—Prof. C. E. Hamlen of Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary and Treasury—Prof. E. Hall of Waterville.

Councillors—Prof. A. W. Small, R. W. Dunn, L. D. Carver of Waterville.

Elegant portraits of Gardiner Colby and Abner Coburn to whose gifts the university owes its present prosperity were presented to the Alumni Association, also a life size statue of Roger Williams was presented by Simmons, the eminent sculptor, as a testimonial of his graditude and respect for encouragement received here before he had acquired a name and fame in his chosen profession.

A committee was appointed by the Alumni to confer with the trustees with a view of having the Alumni Association represented on the board by a trustee chosen by the association. The committee were D. P. Baily of Everett, Mass., Wm. H. Lambert of Malden, Mass., and Larkin Dunton of Boston.

A committee was also appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Phi Beta Kappa Society at Colby.

The necrology was read by C. E. Hamlem, as lows:

Class '25—Benjamin Hobart, died June 21, 1884, aged 81 years, 2 months.

Class '26—Albert G. Jewett, Belfast, Me., died April 4, 1885, aged 82 years, 4 months.

Class '28—Abam Sanborn, Bangor, Me., died Feb. 7, 1885, aged 79 years, 9 months.

Class '30—Wm. H. Burrill, Belfast, Me., died Oct. 8, 1884, aged 71 years, 10 months.

Class '33—Jared Pillsbury, Bowling Green, Ky., died Aug. 24, 1884, aged 72 years, 5 months.

Class '34—Elon Hutchinson of New York City, died March 3, 1884, aged 74 years, 9 months.

Class '36—Ahlse Jones, West Conwall, Vt., died Dec. 11, 1884, aged 74 years, 5 months.

Class '42—Henry V. Dexter, Baldwinsville, Mass., died July 3, 1884, aged 69 years, 3 months.

Class '81—J. B. Cushing, New York City, died Dec. 29, 1883, aged 24 years, 6 months.

Class '82—Geo. E. Garland, Waterville, Me., died Oct. 11, 1884, aged 21 years, 2 months.

At 3 o'clock the final exercises of the Class Day programme began. Fred A. Snow of North Berwick, gave the history of the class; the class joined in singing to the air of "Aura Lee, an ode which celebrated the following ceremony,—the smoking of the pipe of peace. The prophecy was pronounced by Charles Carroll of Linneus, and William H. Snyder of Wayne, addressed the undergraduates. The class sang another ode, and then Chauncey Adams of North Anson delivered the parting address. The halls were cheered after the usual custom, and there was as much of a promenade concert on the campus as the weather permitted.

The class of '65 held a reunion at the residence of Dr. F. C. Thayer and the class of '75 at the Elmwood Hotel with an elaborate menu and after dinner speeches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Moses Giddings, Gov. Robie and staff, Hon. T. B. Reed, Hon. Nelson Dingley, the eminent sculptor Simmons and many other distinguished men are present.

The oration before the literary societies was delivered this evening by Hon. T. B. Reed of Portland. The speaker was in his happiest mood and gave an eloquent, powerful and scholarly production. It was pronounced the best oration delivered here for years. [We print it in full elsewhere.]

The poem by Mrs. Frances L. Mace of Bangor, was happily rendered by Rev. A. K. P. Small.

The reunion of secret societies closed a day crowded with strong mental food.

The programme for to-morrow will be:

Exercises of the graduating class and conferring of degrees at the Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. The procession forms at Memorial hall at 10 a. m. Commencement dinner at Alumni hall at 1 p. m. Library and cabinet open to visitors from 3 to 5 o'clock. President's reception in the evening. "Merchant of Venice" presented at the hall in the evening.

Amherst College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30.—Class day exercises at Amherst College today were attended by a large crowd. In the afternoon the regular class day exercises began in the college hall with an oration by James B. Best of Kenderhook, N. Y., on "The dangerous class." Class poet was F. B. Richards of Enfield, Mass.

Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 30.—J. M. Barker of Pittsfield and James Gilfillan of New York were today elected alumni trustees of Williams College. Among those who made addresses at the alumni meeting were David Dudley Field of New York and Mark Hopkins. The financial report showed that Williams is now in a state of prosperity. The class day exercises were held this afternoon. James R. Garfield was one of the marshals of the day, and Harry A. Garfield delivered the oration. Both are sons of the late President Garfield. The subject of the oration was "Socialism." Both boys made a pleasing impression. A reception was tendered Mrs. Garfield this evening by the trustees of the college, at the residence of President Carter.

GEN. GRANT.

His Condition One of Increasing Debility.

The Physicians Think Death a Question of Only a Few Days.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., June 30.—Dr. Douglass, being asked this morning to review the fortnight that Gen. Grant has passed upon the mountain, said:

His life has been prolonged by the invigorating air of the mountains, the disease progressed in a natural way, as I have said before, his condition is one of increasing debility. The General was likely to die at any time in New York and had he remained there he would, in all probability, have expired before this. His present weakness is the natural result of the disease. He is each day less strong and though the step from day to day is scarcely perceptible, none can tell when the end will come. He grows weaker and weaker, and at last the point of exhaustion will be reached. That is all, and nobody can say when that shall be."

Referring to local conditions Dr. Douglass said:

"His mouth and throat are unusually clear because of the quiet and the close attention during the two days past. It was when this is said it must be remembered that his tongue is so swollen as to render articulation difficult and a thorough examination impossible. The loss of voice is due partly to inflammation of the vocal chords, and partly to lassitude and relaxation of the parts. The glandular swelling is decreased, when the hand is pressed over the neck the cancerous knottings of the glands are found to be unabated, but becoming harder constantly. The weakness of the patient now is evident in the lack of ability and desire to walk as he did ten days ago. There is a disposition on the General's part to economize his strength, and there is a lessened interest in his literary work."

The Doctor reported this morning that the General had a fairly good night and gained considerable sleep. He remained in his room this forenoon, the air being raw and chilly, and making necessary fires in the cottages and at the hotel.

9 P. M. Gen. Grant's day has been a quiet one and the afternoon was passed in his room. This afternoon Dr. Douglass told him of the comparative estimate of his strength which had been sent out during the forenoon in these despatches, to which the General assented in the following note which he handed Dr. Douglass:

"The atmosphere here enables me to live in comparative comfort while I am being treated or while nature is taking its course with my disease. I have no idea I should have been able to come here now if I had remained in the city. It is doubtful indeed whether I would have been alive. Now I would be much better able to move back than to come at the time I did. U. S. GRANT.

June 30, 1885.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Gen. Dent, Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, said today:

I am afraid Gen. Grant will not last many days. Today I received information from the family that the cancer has commenced to inflame the jugular vein and death is a question of a few days in the opinion of his physicians.

At 9.45 Dr. Douglass had composed his patient for the night. The Doctor believed the indications for a comfortable night were as strong as last night. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) arrived at the cottage this evening.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ceremonies at the Funeral of Minister Phelps in Lima.

LIMA, June 30, via Galveston.—The funeral of the late United States Minister Phelps took place on Saturday. It was attended by all the ministers of state. The coffin tassels were held by the aide-de-camp of President Iglesias, the ministers of Germany, Spain, Chili and the Argentine Confederation, and the commander of the United States ship Shenandoah, from which vessel an escort of blue-jackets also followed. The cortege was composed of the officers of the men-of-war now in Callo, the consular corps, public officials American residents and the fire brigades of different nationalities.

MEXICO.

The Covernment's Plan for Consolidating Its Debt.

CITY OF MEXICO via GALVESTON, June 30.—The government this morning announced in the Deario Officea its plan for consolidation of the entire debt of the country with the exception of the floating debt which is already provided for in an authorized issue of $25,000,000 bonds at 6 per cent.

Christopher R. Mabley, one of the most prominent and wealthy merchants in the West, died in Detroit, Mich., yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Report of the Afghanistan Rebellion Not Confirmed.

Movement to Regain the Independence of That Country.

Fearful Storms Cause Many Deaths in France.

Typhoid Fever Raging Among the Troops in Tonquin.

Warlike Preparations Being Continued by the Russians.

LONDON, June 30.—No advices have been received from St. Petersburg or from the Indian government confirming the report that Isa Khan has risen against Abdullah Khan, although the Indian papers publish alarmist reports.

VIENNA, June 30.—The Persian newspaper Shem states that Russian agents are reported to be stirring a movement in Afghan-Turkestan to regain the independence of that country. The latest advices say that the Ameer was marching thither at the head of troops.

Terrific Storms in France.

PARIS, June 30.—A terrible storm of wind and rain swept over this city and vicinity yesterday. Cellars were flooded, railroads washed out, and many buildings in process of erection were damaged and demolished. A section of one of the streets sank into the sewer and twenty persons were plunged into the water. Most of them were in an exhausted and almost dying condition when rescued. A boat containing twelve persons capsized in the Seine and all were drowned.

Terrific storms have also prevailed recently in the provinces, and the destruction of property by winds and floods has been enormous. Eight persons were killed by lightning.

Re-elected to Parliament.

LONDON, June 30.—Sir Richard Asheton Cross, Home Secretary, has been re-elected to Parliament.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Hon. Edward Stanhope, Vice President of the Council, and Henry Chaplin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, have been re-elected to Parliament.

DUBLIN, June 30.—Rt. Hon. David Robert Plunket, First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes, new Attorney General for Ireland, have been re-elected to Parliament for Dublin University. There was no contest in either case.

Typhoid Fever Raging in Tonquin.

PARIS, June 30.—It is reported that typhoid fever is very prevalent in Tonquin among the reserve troops from Marseilles.

Earl of Carnarvon Cheered in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 30.—The Earl of Carnarvon was cheered by a large concourse at the railway station on his arrival here. He will return to London tomorrow.

Humbert's New Advisers.

ROME, June 30.—Signor Depretis has formed a new ministry, assuming the office of minister of foreign affairs ad interim in addition to the duties of premier. Signor Tajani has accepted the portfolio of the ministry of justice. Otherwise the cabinet remains as before.

Salisbury's Egyptian Policy.

LONDON, June 30.—Lord Salisbury is negotiating with the Porte for the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops, the cost to be paid by the Egyptian treasury. This would involve an increase of the Egyptian debt to £12,000,000. It is reported that the scheme of Lord Salisbury includes the exclusive retention by England of the civil administration of Egypt, and relies upon an alliance with Germany and Austria for support against the anger of France.

Ravages of Cholera in Spain.

MADRID, June 30.—Official reports of the cholera from all parts of Spain for Monday, show an aggregate of 1234 new cases and 570 deaths. The heaviest mortality was in the city and province of Valencia.

Warlike Preparations.

LONDON, June 30.—A despatch from Teheran states that 1000 Persians are at work constructing the Trans-Caspian Railway. Warlike preparations are still being continued by the Russians. A foundry has been started at Herat for casting heavy guns.

Upon an Extensive Scale.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—A daring attempt has been made to steal a million roubles from the imperial treasury at Osman, a town in Southern Russia, on the government of Kiev. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the attempted robbery.

Masons Strike in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 30.—Forty thousand hands are thrown out of employment through a masons' strike. The masters refuse to negotiate with the men, and are beginning to employ foreign masons to take the places of the strikers.

Foreign Notes.

A Berlin despatch says it is understood that the Brunswick Diet has postponed the claims of the Duke of Brunswick to the succession.

M. Patenotre, representative of France in the peace negotiations with China, has gone to Pekin, where he will reside as French ambassador.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wm. Rosch of Taunton, Mass., aged 74, took an ounce of muriatic acid yesterday by mistake for cream oil and will probably die.

Prof. Joseph K. Chickering, for 12 years associate professor of English Literature at Amherst College, has tendered his resignation.

Abel Devins was struck by a plank yesterday and knocked from the iron bridge being built across the Pemigewassett river near Plymouth, N. H. He fell fifty feet, striking on the rocks and was instantly killed.

Tse Gunnd minister Gallia, from New York for Liverpool, is at sea with a broken shaft. Another steamer is attending her. Among the Gallia's passengers are Hon S. S. Cox, U. S. Minister to Turkey, ex-Senator Conkling and ex-Attorney General Brewster.

The Spiritualists are now in session at their encampment in West Rindge, N. H. Seventeen lecturers and mediums are present. Excursions have been arranged from all quarters.

Mercantile failures for the six months ending yesterday are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. as 6,004 in number, as against 5,510 for the first six months in 1884—an increase of 494 failures. In liabilities, however, there is a marked diminution, the amount being for the first half of 1885 $74,000,000, as against $124,000,000 in the first six months of 1884.

A. J. Dumont, late Naval Officer of New Orleans, and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, blew his brains out yesterday at his home in Algiers, La. Family trouble is said to have caused the act.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific car shops at Trenton, N. J., were burned yesterday morning. The loss will probably reach $150,000.

FRYEBURG ACADEMY.

Graduating Exercises of the Class of '85 Yesterday.

The graduation exercises of Fryeburg Academy occurred at Academy Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The parts were all well rendered. Particular mention ought, perhaps, to be made of the class prophecy and valedictory, both of which were unusually well written. In the evening, Rev. B. P. Snow of Biddeford, a former preceptor, delivered an address. After the lecture the following prizes were presented to the following persons:

For best general improvement—Charles H. Harriman and Adeline Alharti, $25 each; Mr. Shedd and Sadie Locke, honorable mention.

For prize declamations—Philip H. Hubbard, $20; Mary W. Weston, books, by faculty of school; Clayton W. Pike and Mattie Randall, honorable mention.

Extemporaneous Composition—Miss Brownie Mason, $20; Mattie Randall, honorable mention.

The following was the programme:

Chorus.

Prayer.....Rev. J. K. Mason, D. D.
Salutatory—The Eye .....Harry M. Frost
Music—Sauve qui peut (concert galop).....
.....P. S. Murphy
Work, not Dream.....Mabelle E. Browne
The Scandinavians.....Fred R. Fife
Song.....John F. Manson
Always Ready.....Fannie C. Gordon
Heroes.....Stephen Hinkley, Jr
Piano Duet—Turtle Dove Polka.....
Misses Thompson and Howe
Books.....Grace Whiting
Ancient and Modern Times....Chas. H. Harriman
Song.....Miss Hattie A. Pike

CLASS PARTS.

History.....Mattie E. Randall
Poem.....John F. Manion
Piano Solo—Les Huguenots Grand Fantaisie (par Sydney Smith)....Miss Margie Thompson
Oration—We end but to begin....Clayton W. Pike
Prophecy .....Katie J. Whiting
Piano Solo—Scherzino, (by W. Gade).....
Miss Minnie Howe
Valedictory.....Mary W. Weston

Class Ode.
Conferring Diplomas.
Benediction.

THE STATE.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

The position of agent of the Bates mills at Lewiston, tendered vacant by the resignation of C. I. Barker, has been filled by the appointment of Henry L. Pratt, late of the Stormont Manufacturing Company of Cornwell, Canada.

KNOX COUNTY.

Wilkinson, the murderer of the Bath policeman, will hang next November. He realizes that his days are numbered, but talks calmly with the officers of the prison about his impending doom.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The Tarratine Club of Bangor, of which Hon. Hannibal Hamlin is president, gave an informal reception Monday afternoon to ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A telephone war is imminent in Millbridge, according to the Machias Republican. Since the Millbridge Telephone Company have constructed their line between this place and Cherryfield, the Millbridge and Cherryfield Telegraph Company have equipped their offices with Bell telephones, and propose for the present to allow the public the free use of the wire.

YORK COUNTY.

Mrs. Murray, of South Berwick, over 85 years of age, dropped dead at the residence of her niece Mrs. John Collins, Monday morning. She was in apparent good health up to the time of her death, which occurred shortly after arising.

IN GENERAL.

The black bass close time expired last night at 12 o'clock, and soon the Maine lakes will be the popular resort of thousands of sportsmen.

The following patents have been issued to Maine inventors the past week: Granville M. Stevens, Portland, machine for forming pulp into vessels of various kinds; George W. Way, Portland, and A. F. Hill, Deering, assignors to Hill & Way Gate Company, Portland, railway gate.

HEALTH REGULATIONS.

A Circular to Municipal Officers From the State Board of Health.

The following circular addressed to municipal officers of towns has been issued by the State board of health. It is earnestly recommended that the health officers in each place prepare a series of rules and regulations based on this circular, and secure their adoption as by-laws by the town. In some places outside of cities and large towns and villages, the board say, the rules relating to house drainage will not be needed, but no other section can be omitted without great disadvantage.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Rule 1. Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, small-pox, cholera or typhus fever, shall immediately notify the Board of Health (or Health Committee) of the same.

Rule 2. When a physician knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick of, or has died of, one of the diseases named in Rule 1, he shall immediately notify the Board of Health (or Health Committee) of the same.

Rule 3. A rigid quarantine shall be put upon any person sick of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or small-pox for a period of at least three weeks, or until the Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period all persons not necessarily in attendance there shall be excluded from the patient's room.

Rule 4. The attending physician and others in charge of any person suffering from any of the diseases named in Rule 1, shall cause all discharges from the bowels to be thoroughly disinfected with Disinfectant No. 2.

Rule 5. The clothing and bed clothing of persons sick of the diseases mentioned in Rule 1 shall be disinfected by soaking in Disinfectant Solution No. 4, and shall afterward be boiled.

Note.—Better boil first in the Solution.

Rule 6. Any person having scarlet fever, diphtheria, or small-pox, and members of any household where any of said diseases, whether mild or malignant, exist, shall refrain from mingling with children in schools, churches, Sunday schools or other indoor places; and associations with adults shall be as restricted as possible.

Rule 7. Rooms, with their furniture, in which there has existed a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, cholera or typhus fever, shall be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, according to the directions given for using Disinfectant No. 1.

Rule 8. A public funeral shall not be held for any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small pox, cholera or typhus fever.

VAULTS AND DRAINS.

Rule 9. No privy vault, cess-pool or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, except it is water-tight, shall be established or permitted within one hundred feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Note.—No person can long do the work of the physician or sanitarian without being personally cognizant of the fact that water polluted from the sources indicated above is a cause of disease much oftener than the public generally suspect. With only fatal domestic pestilences, which break up the family circle, but long continued indispositions, which may eventuate in fatal disease, are so produced. In some localities wells are located from privies and drains more than one hundred feet distant.

Rule 10. All privy vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs named in Rule 9 shall be cleaned out twice a year, once in the spring, later than the 15th of May, and once in the autumn, not earlier than the 15th of October. From the 15th of May to the 15th of October of each the above named vaults, cess-pools or reservoirs shall be thoroughly disinfected by adding to the contents of the contents of the vault, once every week, from one to four gallons of Disinfectant No. 3, according to the size of the vault.

Note.—The householder who tolerates the above mentioned places on his premises keeps a possible, and very often a great danger hanging over himself and family. The fermentation of the contents of these vaults fills the air with poisonous gases and the decomposition which produces disease. Hence frequent cleansing and disinfection are required to make them *tolerably* safe.

Rule 11. Earth privies and earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be exempted in Rule 9; but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb all the fluid part of the deposit, and the entire contents of it must be removed at least monthly.

Note.—It is earnestly recommended for country and village places that the dry earth system take the place of the very objectionable privy vault. To all who desire it the State Board of Health will send a circular giving directions for the construction and management of the dry-earth closet.

R

...RESS.

...ORNING, JULY 1.

...n drank twelve barrels of ci-
...nter on a wager. He won enough
wager to pay funeral expenses.

If the First Assistant Postmaster-General doesn't owe it to his country or to his party to resign, he certainly owes it to himself. He is a very sick man.

The mackerel fishermen are having an uncommonly hard season. At the opening the fish sold so low as to bring no profit, and now there are very few, if any, to sell.

Admiral Porter intimates that if a better lunch had been served on board the Dolphin on her last trip the report of her speed would have been more satisfactory.

Gen. Grant is evidently gradually growing weaker. Occasionally he rallies a little and is better for a while, but the average of his condition for several days in succession is constantly becoming lower.

Col. L. D. M. Sweat is reported as saying that he believes that Col. Morton will be appointed postmaster at Augusta, Mr. J. S. Palmer postmaster at Portland, Gen. S. J. Anderson collector and the Hon. Bion Bradbury surveyor.

The death rate from cholera in Spain is constantly increasing. In some localities it has risen as high as fifty per cent. As the weather is growing more unfavorable the probability is that this ratio will be considerably increased.

O'Donovan Rossals encounter with Mrs. Dudley's tongue must have been quite as unpleasant as his encounter with her pistol. The woman told him a good many unpalatable truths. Perhaps she is insane, but there appears to be considerable method in her madness.

In welcoming Gen. Logan, not as a politician, but as a distinguished American citizen, to Boston the Record of that city could not refrain from repeating the political falsehood about the alleged strained relations between Mr. Blaine and Boston... a bright and sensible ... should not display such ... taste.

Capt. A. P. Buck, who has been in the postal service for fourteen years and has always been recognized as a faithful and officer, has just been removed to make room for Mr. W. D. Mudgett, an employe of the Bangor Commercial. It is understood that Capt. Buck is removed because he is an "offensive partisan." He helped put down the Democratic rebellion.

Mr. Hadden, the new collector at New York, apparently satisfies nobody but Mr. Hubert O. Thompson. He is not enough of a Mugwump for the Mugwumps, not enough of a Democrat for the Democrats and too little of a business man for the business men. He will do well enough however, for a mask for Mr. Thompson and that's what was wanted principally,

Mr. Morrison announces his intention to introduce a tariff bill into Congress at the next session, but refuses to give any hint in regard to the nature of it. If he carries out his present design it is pretty safe to say that a large part of the next session will be wasted in profitless discussion, for the Democratic party is too hopelessly divided on the subject of the tariff to pass any measure looking to its alteration.

According to the New York correspondent of the Boston Herald Secretary Whitney is the administration candidate for Governor of New York, and the Dolphin matter is being worked for all it is worth for a political boom. If there is ground for this assertion and Mr. Whitney expects to take a seat in the Governor's chair on the strength of the Dolphin affair, he must have a very poor opinion of the voters of New York.

Some verbose correspondent of the New York Sun, evidently writing on space, who has lately had poor luck at Rangeley, writes a column and a half to that paper on the "Decline of Rangeley," and says that the "trout are disappearing at the rate of twenty tons a year." ...Seldenberley ... those ... portion

...people, will consider this ...half the result of the proverbial ...shonesty of fishermen. They always would lie about fish, and especially about their weight.

Keiley hasn't been recalled from Vienna but the Austrian court has refused to receive him and unless our government is prepared to force him upon Austria at the point of the bayonet he will have to go. The persistency with which the administration has clung to him is one of the most inexplicable of many inexplicable performances. He never had anything to recommend him but his rebellion record, and there are plenty of other persons with as good, or rather as bad, rebellion records as Keiley's, whom Mr. Bayard could prevail upon to accept a foreign mission.

It is now announced, apparently on good authority, that a clean sweep of the consulates is at hand. The administration professes to have discovered that our consular service is very corrupt and inefficient and needs reforming. Why deesn't it tell the truth and say that there is to be a clean sweep of the consulates simply because the hungry Democrts have become too clamorous to be resisted longer? Why continue to wear the mask of hypocrisy after it has become so thin that everybody, even the Mugwump, can see through it.

We surrender a large part of our space this morning to two orations delivered at Colby University commencement yesterday. Both of them will repay careful perusal. Mr Reed's effort is characterized by much originality of thought and felicity of expression, and undoubtedly is one of the strongest and altogether most notable utterances that will be heard during the commencement season. Col. Smith's oration is a tribute to one of the foremost citizens of Maine, by one who was intimately acquainted with him for many years and enjoyed his full confidence. It is an admirable piece of work.

The Canadian fishermen have been making an uncommonly good thing out of us for ten years past. Not only have they had the benefit of our markets on the same terms as our own fishermen, but they have had some $5,000,000 drawn from the United States treasury distributed among them in the shape of bounties. If in the temporary agreement recently made we have got the best end of the bargain, as the Nova Scotians seem to think, they ought not to kick. All the advantage we shall get out of it will fall far short of compensating our fishermen for their losses under the Washington treaty.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin is responsible for the statement that last Wednesday morning inside owners of Mexican Central railroad securities, having just published the fact of large increased earnings, began selling out the bonds until the price fell from 51½ to 45, and later down to 37½, while they sold out in that day more than a million of the bonds. The next day it was made public that the Mexican government had decided to suspend further payments of the promised subsidy. The Mexican Central road also owns the telegraph line there and it so happened that no message to the general public bearing the intelligence to Boston passed over the line until after the business hours of Wednesday, although the fact was known in Mexico on Tuesday night.

The ire of the Democratic press is a good deal roused by Director Burchard's refusal to accede to the request of the administration to resign. But the intention of Congress when it created the office was clearly that its incumbent should hold for a fixed term and should be removed during his term only for cause. The law expressly says that "he shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate." It has been rumored that charges have been formulated against Mr. Burchard, but what they are the subject of them has never been permitted to know. Had Mr. Burchard resigned, it would have been taken as a confession that he did not dare to meet the charges. By compelling the President to remove him he forces the President to present his charges, so that he can meet them. Any other course than the one he has adopted would have been cowardly.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

not do to give labor too little or men will not work. On the one hand capital will not lie permanently idle, and on the other, men cannot permanently refuse work. Capital hates to lose its interest, and men hate to starve. Then again, every business depends on its neighbor, and all depend on that inevitable fluctuation between good times and bad times, which no human wisdom will probably ever be able to avert. It is evidently a problem which takes in the whole world and can only be settled on the principles of democracy. Everybody has got to be heard and will be heard, from the poorest laborer to the richest capitalist. It will not be settled by demagoguery, by money power, by riches or by ignorance. It will get settled by the intelligence which all acquire in the fight. The location of a great many rocks are found by running against them. For example, when strikes began all the then intelligence of the world pointed out the exceeding folly of the same. Today the fact that men can combine and do combine has taught capitalists that reductions of wages must be justifiable or will be dangerous. On the other hand the knowledge gained in strikes has taught workmen that wages depend on something besides the will of either workman or capitalist. Each knows the other the better for the contest. The nearer men are to knowing alike the nearer they are to thinking alike. If any one knew today the panacea for all these troubles between labor and capital there would be two other things needed: First, that the workingmen should know it, and believe in it, and second that the capitalists should do the same. That the problem will be worked out successfully and for the good of all is no less certain than the tides of the sea. It may be that it will come in the dissolution of old institutions now loved and honored; for it has happened many times in human history that the worst obstacles of future progress were the monuments of past progress.

In what has been said I am well aware that the doctrine of democracy, of the rule of all the race in both government and knowledge has only been illustrated in most desultory way. To illustrate it fully would not be an oration, but volumes. Let me present one view of it as a whole and then take leave of you. Take man as you find him in the earliest history. In every thing but one he was the inferior of the very brutes that perish. The stroke of a lion's paw brained the stoutest. One crunch of the tiger's jaws and the man was a man no more. A hundred animals could outrun him and a hundred more outfight him. He acknowledged the superiority of brutes. He took them for examples. Brave as a lion is proud as a war-horse. Tradition even to-day, when we know that the king of beasts has great sense about running away, shows he needed shelter more than they all. To him most of all the elements were pitiless. His offspring in long infancy was the most helpless of God's creation. He built his huts in lakes to keep from him the howling wilderness. He had a thousand terrors to frighten him of which the beasts knew nothing. If he walked the forests all the strange sounds came to him as from deities mostly malignant. His mind could not grasp the one great spirit pervading all nature and all life. He knew only little gods and little devils peopling the earth and air. Because there were no roadways a tribe of such creatures might be starving while a hundred miles off another might be rioting in plenty. Indeed to witness that sight you would not have to go far back of Queen Elizabeth in Christian England. Even those to whom better things were revealed long ages afterwards had strange yearnings for groves and high places, strange longings to substitute Baal and Ashtaroth for the Living God. Every evil that came to them had no cause. When they came to delve in mines fantastic devils haunted them there. If you wish to fill out the picture look at Missionary Moffatt's "Southern Africa." What is the portrait to-day of the rear guard of the human race was once long ages ago the picture of the vanguard. Suppose you could bring back to the earth one of those creatures the best and bravest just as he left the earth. What an amazing sight he would see. The wild beast he feared and almost worshipped meets unerring death at the touch of a trigger. Lions and tigers are caged for the amusement of children. The forest he feared is but the treasure house of man's comfort and wealth. No devils people the mines. That shrieking locomotive which rushes across his vision into the dark tunnels is not one of the dread unknown evil creatures which haunted his sleeping and waking dreams, but the peaceful servant of his race. He would see no tribes dying of starvation with plenty across the border, but every land ransacked to lay at every door the luxuries of every clime. He would see that the race of man had become masters of land and sea, and were in full struggle for dominion over the viewless air, and strangest of all he would see thousands of pilgrims every year urged on by the love of the beautiful alone, traversing sea and shore to catch a glimpse of the ruins of the Parthenon; and if in his day the "Parthenon had looked perfect across the Ægean Blue" it would have suggested to him and his race nothing except shelter or pillage. In fact all that he would see, he could no more comprehend than could the dog that walked by his side. Why has man, so weak and frail alone of creatures, made this marvelous progress? Because man alone has the power of union, the capacity and instinct of working together. He alone can grasp the knowledge of his fellows and give ... them his. See how the families have united into tribes, the tribes grown into nations, the nations melted into larger nations. See how close together all the world is getting. But you may say that even if one grants that nations have their growth from all there is a long stride between that and a growth of the whole human race. But nations are not fixed quantities. The Chinese wall did not keep out the Tartars. Rolling oceans have not shut out the English from India. All the might and culture of Rome could not chain the barbarians to their northern lairs. Europe could not keep Russia from the Black Sea and who believes that the Russian Bear will not yet lap the waters of the Indian Ocean? All the deadly fevers of the African forests will not keep Europe and America at home. And there is not one swarming across the borders that does not mean in the end increase of knowledge and civilization for the whole race. In the old world this stirring up of mankind goes on by war and cunning and diplomacy. We are doing the same thing peacefully and of set purpose. We are absorbing a half million to a million every year. They come, the ignorant and the learned. They absorb knowledge from us. They impart knowledge to us. In the great hurly burly of wars and invasions, of conquest and overthrow no knowledge is lost until man needs it no longer. What if we cannot make the Toledo blade to-day. We have got by Toledo blades. We could reinvent it to-morrow if needed. Even the skill of the greatest orator of our day could not make the catalogue of "Lost arts" look formidable. We need then to waste no time in bemoaning the lack of leadership. It is not worth while to burst into fine poetic frenzy about the still strong man who is to do our work for us. If we had the strong, silent man there are as many chances that we ought to fight him as follow him. What the famous Chancellor of Gustavus Adolphus wrote to his son expresses the very truth I have been enforcing, but for the modern translation, "Behold my son, with how little sense the world is governed." I have never been able sufficiently to express my contempt. With how little sense the world is governed! Why the world is always governed by all the sense there is in it. The seat of government is but the place where the decrees of the people are registered. If Congress and the village constable do not closely resemble Plato and Aristotle they come quite as near as their constituents will permit. The people of a country always get as good government as they really desire.

Such then in all the past has been the steady march of the race continuous, unbroken, unfaltering. There never has been a halt. When Gustavus Adolphus falls at Lutzen the steady hand of Oxenstiern grasps the helm of State. When Wolsey can go no farther Thomas Cromwell takes his place, and after Thomas Cromwell has mounted the scaffold his work goes on. What has sometimes seemed a retrograde step has never really been so. The splendors of rhetoric which have thrilled us on the fall of England from Cromwell to Charles the Second will always be dear to our souls. And yet the reign under which Dunkirk was sold and the Dutch guns were heard in the Medway was also a reign in which lived Sir Samuel Morland and the Marquis of Worcester, and it may be that the love which the graceless Charles had for mechanics and the encouragement he gave them did more for the ultimate greatness of England than even the regal and martial genius of Cromwell.

The fact that we owe this mighty advance and present to the whole race, that history shows it to be finally responsive to government, in invention, in progress, in highest civilization, to all the demands of humanity and souls; that though its saints and martyrs die their thoughts never die, when its upward movement though unnoticed by man measured by years transcends centuries, imagination when measured by years not only makes the past secure, reveals certainty to finite human minds that eternal purpose of progress which is the infinite thought that Presence

Whose dwelling is the light of suns
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky and in the heart of man.

This history of the progress of all by all and through all lifts us to the height where Pisgah of hope and certainty lands richer than the promised land of the future. Hebrews, richer than the Canaan of the vine the richer than the fruitage of the flowing streams, the spies brought back, richer than those who see by the light of milk and honey; forts has thrown light which the future in the past a world lighted back upon the great soul has been enlightened anywhere the selfishness all, where war and selfishness all never come, and famine and pestilip of eternal justice where under the guanges of struggle and mistake and human being shall be the web and woof of the world, for him, and shall do all the work thy other the last reap without tribulation the results of his toil.

A patent for making imitation maple syrup has been secured. The mucilaginous mukory bark and glucose ingredients of this new compound enter into competition with the real maple syrup, which of course is a patent for imitation syrup with other vanilla. A patent for imitation milk is not necessary. The milk of the ordinary representation of the most recently given at Stockholm, in which Signor Tomasso Rossi played the title role, in which Fraulein Aalborg the role of Ophelia in the rest of the actors spoke Sw...

ABNER COBURN.

A Worthy Tribute to a Noble Benefactor.

Col. Z. A. Smith's Oration at Waterville.

In life, the man to the memory of whose useful and unselfish career, we turn aside to pay our homage was never preceded by brazen heralds; so on this occasion, nothing could less befit his character than extended and showy exordium. In life, no dazzling array of attendants, no glittering train of applauders, no dramatic device was ever employed by him to add an impressiveness not his own; so he who would do justice to the sturdy character of Abner Coburn, will leave behind him the conceits of the phrase maker and the ambitious affectation of the rhetorician. In life, he had too much sense and self respect to imitate and he was too honest to affect gifts whtch he did not possess. Now that he is dead, it would be an act of sacrilege to present the man to posterity other than he was.

The century and the Republic were in their infancy and Maine was Massachusetts when Abner Coburn was born. The population of the former was 50,000,000 less than now and that of the then future State scarcely reached 165,000. The murderous savage no longer ambushed feebly advancing civilization, but the resistance of the forces of nature made mere existence the price of a hand-to-hand every-day struggle. The hardy settler who had to subdue the virgin forests and to hew paths through the trackless wilderness, could always see the gaunt wolf near the door of his log cabin. In effort and time, it cost more to move a ton of merchandise from Abner Coburn's birthplace to the sea than it now does from Chicago to Maine. Now one can go from Maine to Chicago on the fast express and return in the time in which it took the father of Abner Coburn to go from Bloomfield when called to represent his fellow citizens in the Massachusetts General Court.

To such a realistic life was Governor Coburn born in 1803, the second of a family of fourteen children. His inheritance was the physical vigor, the manliness, persistence and the moral purpose which a frugal, country-loving, God-fearing ancestry can transmit. On both sides his ancestors were a hardy and intellectual stock. Squire Coburn, the father, was one of the first man of the region. The mother was from the family of Westons, which, in Maine, is older than the State, and has never failed to contribute to each succeeding generation men of character and usefulness. It was patriotic blood—the grandfather of the Governor piloted the Arnold expedition up the Kennebec and across the "carry" into the waters of the St. Lawrence and died from exposure incident to the patriotic service. Into this life of toil and struggle, Abner Coburn entered and when a mere boy he performed a man's part in the farm work. He made his first journey to Boston on foot behind a drove of cattle; and the steers which his father could not sell in the shambles, the thrifty son made salable to the farmers by breaking them to the yoke. Engrossed with the cares and pursuits of men, it never occurred to him to sow wild oats. His advantages for education were most meagre. The district schools were kept rather than taught a few weeks a year. The school-book maker and the normal school teacher had not then cast up and graded the royal road to learning. He who got knowledge in the public schools seventy years ago was a conspicuous illustration of the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. A short period at the then new Bloomfield academy ended the school life of Abner Coburn except a few winters in which he taught district schools for $9 per month and "boarded round."

Although Governor Coburn never entered college halls, except as a patron and benefactor, he was, in the best sense of the term, a liberally educated man. His expansive mind was well disciplined. Observation, experience, contact with men, thinking and the time he was able to give to reading afforded him varied and wide information. I have often been surprised by the maturity of his views upon topics not in the line of his business. Not only was he a well-informed man upon financial and commercial topics but in the field of political economy his views were singularly clear and of wide range. In the summer of 1879, I called at his house where were two or three men who were engaged with him in business. The conversation drifted to the business and industrial depression which, had then lasted from September, 1874, in the course of which he spoke nearly as follows: "Business will revive just as soon as the business thing like fo... soon as there is anything ... employment for the people who depend on wages for a living. There is overproduction only because the people who depend on wages cannot earn them and because, when close times come, those who can employ labor and buy the products of labor make haste to reduce their expenditures. Give the labor of the country employment and good wages and you will hear no more about overproduction. That people will enjoy the greatest degree of prosperity who spend freely within their means. A community which hoards, and spends the least possible, will never be one of business enterprise. What we want now is a market for labor at a fair compensation to restore prosperity. What if the products of labor and the necessities of life are cheap? The fact can do the millions no good who must sell day's works and the results of day's works before they can buy the merchandise they need. I see that several industries are starting up and I am greatly mistaken in my calculations, if business is not active in three or four months."

The prediction proved true one because it was based upon the unerring judgment of a man of large experience and observation. Pity it is that the principles of practical political economy which underlie his statements are not made the text-books in American colleges to the exclusion of the works of the Cobden school of theorists and their echoes in this country. In nearly every branch of scientific inquiry, the deduated *a priori* method taught by Aristotle, which Bacon and Locke exploded 250 years ago, has been discarded as useless and the *a posteriori* or inductive method, which makes facts and phenomena and the results of experience the basis of investigation, has been substituted. The change of methods gave a practical impetus to investigation which was followed by discoveries and inventions which have revolutionized the world and set in motion that marvelous progress which has characterized the last two centuries. And yet the men who are permitted to make our text-books of political economy, stubbornly adhering to the Aristotelian system of treatment, decline that all economic investigation must be based upon a theory of assumptions and ignore facts and experience. They and those who follow them in our colleges assume an air of superior wisdom and ridicule the practical men whose brains and energy, the country owes everything and without whose generosity, the wealthiest college in the land would perish. I maintain that the judgment and experience of the men who have laid the foundations of the material prosperity deserve better treatment of college instructors than to be referred at. Abner Coburn was a very decided protectionist; and I can but say here that it would be an insult to his judgment to call it a perversion of his generosity, for the schools which he has endowed to teach the economic heresies of Sumner and Perry—men who have denounced as little better than highwaymen, the practical, purposeful and broad-minded men who have made the United States the first industrial nation in the world.

Abner Coburn was not a genius. His career as a man of affairs presents no dramatic situations, no brilliant episodes. He belonged to a class of men, who, while they have always performed a most important part in every field of human endeavor, have never received the credit their due. Reticent and often slow of speech, deficient in that magnetism and audacity which sway and captivate men, indifferent alike to praise or criticism, behind a commonplace exterior and a stolid demeanor is masked a massive intellect equipped with unerring judgment, indomitable will, sublime courage and faith and vast capacity to plan and execute. Because General Grant was this sort of man, it took the government and the country more than two years to find out that he is the greatest captain of modern times. They are a class of men who can not only face disaster without dismay but they can repel it. Of such a mould was Abner Coburn. He started out in life a barefoot boy but he started with such an earnest purpose, that when he was 60, in financial influence, he was the first man in the State. He excelled in whatever he undertook, be it chain carrier or land surveyor. Faithfulness was the countersign with which he passed the portal of success. With his brother Philander, apart from whom, in his business life, he cannot be considered, slowly, day by day, he accumulated a fortune, but that fortune is of no consequence compared with that impregnable fortress of credit and faith they reared upon the sure foundation of personal integrity. The faith which men had in the integrity and judgment of the Coburns was their crowning glory. Early in life they established in the minds of the people of the upper Kennebec the fact of their downright integrity. This insured them the widest credit which two men ever enjoyed in Maine. "I never saw anything like it," said a Boston millionaire a few months since; "I went up the Kennebec collecting forty odd years ago; there was literally no money, but it seemed to me that nearly every local storekeeper and well-to-do farmer had a piece of paper signed A. & P. Coburn which they held to be as good as money and which were given for produce for the lumber woods." These notes were all paid. The process was sometimes slow but it was sure. Other men in the same business went down, but the Coburn brothers pursued the even tenor of their way, extending their credit and adding to their domain. It is said of such men that they owe their success to luck rather than to foresight. If this were the case, the Coburns would have sold lands when others sold and with nearly all others rushed into the vortex of the land speculation which collapsed in 1837. It was sound judgment which led them to pursue the policy of buying lands when they could buy to advantage, regardless of the ups and downs of the market. They foresaw the growth of New England under the stimulating influence of railway development which was just beginning forty years ago and they knew that Maine timber lands would have an increasing value and the fullness of their conviction led them to purchase until they held 700 square miles. It was the same well-grounded faith in the growth of the Northwest which led Governor Coburn, after the collapse of the Northern Pacific enterprise in 1874 to hold and continue to purchase the dishonored securities of the company that they might be turned into land.

The great service which Governor Coburn rendered Maine in the development of its railroad system cannot be over-estimated. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted time and money to it when the general opinion was that it was a misfortune to be a stockholder in either of the four corporations east of Portland which now make up the well equipped and excellent property known as the Maine Central. The history of the construction and earlier years of these lines is a recital of personal sacrifice and almost superhuman struggle. The Coburns of Skowhegan, the Moors and Morrills of Waterville, the Williamses of Augusta, the Pattens of Bath, the Browns of Portland and their associates are men to whom every generation following them in Maine will owe a large debt of gratitude. Many fell out by the way, but as years passed, Governor Coburn became more and more the most prominent man in the enterprise. Many of his associates lost faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise but Governor Coburn, in its darkest hours, attested his faith by pledging his private fortune to meet its obligations to an extent which if done by other men would be regarded as reckless. During the year 1877, when paralysis had fallen upon the business and the industry of the State, and extensive improvements were made, the Maine Central managers found it impossible to meet their obligations. Its floating debt was large, the banks would not take its paper upon the security presented and the outlook was discouraging, but Governor Coburn during that year endorsed Maine Central paper to the extent of $1,836,000. At an earlier period, incident to the process of consolidation, there was another crisis in the affairs of the Maine Central. I have my information from one of Maine's honored citizens and I will try to relate the incident in his graphic language: "It had been a hard season; our expenditures had been heavy and our receipts light. Our floating debt had become large and those who held it were importunate when they found we could not pay. Institutions which held our paper and were glad to get it demanded immediate payment. We did not know what to do. At last it occurred to one of the board to go to Governor Coburn. He had been confined to his house for several weeks and was just getting up when two of us went to see him. He was yet a sick man. We laid our case before him and ended by stating that we could see no way out but for him to endorse the paper of the Maine Central for $200,000 then and for $500,000 in the course of the next sixty days. He said not a word and we could not tell from any expression of his features how our proposition struck him. When we had finished, he broke the silence by asking if we had a note for him to sign. We presented it, he signed it, and the crisis was over. One savings bank which had the best security the company could give was urging payment with great persistency, but when we offered it the endorsement of Governor Coburn the president said he would regard it a favor to have the company keep the money with such security as that!"

What a flattering testimonial was this both to the integrity and the intellect of Abner Coburn—the name of an old man in feeble health giving market currency to the obligations of the first corporation and the great railroad of the State! It was not wholly because Gov. Coburn was a rich man that the managers of moneyed institutions had such faith in him, but it was because they knew that if he was backing the Maine Central it must be solvent. They were right; Gov. Coburn had settled for himself every doubt respecting the corporation. No man knew better than he the possibilities of the country for which the Maine Central is the arterial system. Town by town he had estimated the amount of nourishment each locality would afford the railroad, so that his faith in the ultimate value of the property was based upon calculations made with mathematical accuracy. It was his intelligent and unwavering faith in the enterprise which inspired confidence in others, and this more than his wealth promoted the success of a railway which, in all the years to come, more than any one agency, will affect the welfare of the larger part of the people of Maine. Suppose that in these crucial periods, Gov. Coburn had lacked faith, as did others, or had turned railroad-wrecker instead of corporation-saver—what would have been the effect upon the interest of the people whom the corporation now so well serves and which has doubled the value of the farm, the factory and the toil of the laborer?

Governor Coburn was a conservative business man who acted upon the theory that all gains from business should come from the actual appreciation of property. He was a stranger to Wall street practices, and to those manipulations of properties by which one man is made a Cræsus by filling Wall street with shorn and bleating lambs. He was not engaged in "corners" and "blind pools" and regarded transactions in commodities and stocks which never had existence as a species of gambling, which added nothing to the wealth of the country, and therefore, was in no sense legitimate enterprise. He recognized the difference between speculation and enterprise; therefore his life and his energies were devoted to enterprises, the success of which depended upon the actual appreciation of values. The business affairs and projects in which he was engaged and which he carried out, added millions to the wealth of the country when thousands were added to his estate.

The Coburns, in their relations to others, were helpful men. The shores of the sea over which they sailed fifty years to fortune, are not dotted with the unsightly hulks of fellow-voyagers whom they have scuttled in a kind of trade which is better called piracy. On the contrary, in seasons of peril, they were always helping the weak; and scores of men are prosperous to-day, because when amid the breakers, they raised the signal of distress and the Coburns came to their rescue and convoyed them into the open sea. After having rescued men, they never assumed toward them a patronizing air, never boasted of it, never reminded them of their obligation or claimed perpetual vassalage as the price of succor. If during the last 25 years of his life, Governor Coburn had utilized that power which a sense of obligation for benefits received carries with it, in the larger business affairs of the State and in legislation affecting it and in politics, he could have been well-nigh autocratic. Many of us who remember the railroad contests in the legislature prior to consolidation, knew that Governor Coburn never availed himself of that power—that either from delicacy or from a fear that he might infringe upon the realm of propriety, he did not ask the services of these whom he had favored, when they could have been his allies in all honesty and honor.

Governor Coburn gave his first vote for President in 1824 to John Quincy Adams. He did not vote for another successful candidate for President until 1840, which is to say, that he was a Whig. At an early age, he took an active interest in party matters and to the end of his life, was a firm believer in the cardinal principles of the Whig party in the days of its glory. At that time the Whig party in Maine embraced such distinguished men as George Evans, Governor Kent, William Pitt Fessenden, Elijah L. Hamlin and Luther Severance. Governor Coburn first appeared in the Maine House in 1838—the time when the Whigs elected a governor and a legislature. The burning question of the day was the North Eastern Boundary. Always covetous, the British government insisted upon interpretation of the treaty which would have made Maine a considerably smaller State than it is. Fifty years ago Great Britain's policy was not so yielding as it now is with Russia in the rectification of boundaries. The condition of the two nations is so changed, that if the treaty fixing the boundary were made now, the St. John from its mouth would have been the eastern boundary of Maine and the height of land which looks over into the St. Lawrence the northern. Gov. Coburn was a member of the committee to which this important subject was entrusted by the legislature and had his views been insisted upon by our representative who made the Ashburton treaty, Maine would have a larger State than it now is. That he was made a member of this committee and also of the finance, banking, land and valuation committees during the three terms that he was a member of the legislature, goes to show that when from 35 to 40 years of age, he was regarded as an able man and well versed in public affairs. When General Scott was the Whig candidate for President, Governor Coburn was a candidate on the electoral ticket. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in May, 1854, accelerated the realignment of political parties, which had been going on some time in Maine on the temperance question. Before the name Republican was given to the new party, Governor Coburn was in the revolt against the old parties and from the first was a sturdy adherent and influential man in the new organization. He was a member of the executive council, during the terms of Governors A. P. Morrill, Hamlin and Williams. In 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President, Gov. Coburn headed the electoral ticket. In September, 1862, he was elected governor and held the office during the year 1863. At no period in the existence of the State, before or since, have the duties of the office been so arduous or the condition of the country so perilous. The country was well along in the second year of the war. The lack of success on the part of the government bordered on disaster. He went into office just as the country had been disheartened with tidings of Burnside's bloody repulse at Fredericksburg, which was followed by Hooker's gloomy failure at Chancellorsville. Midsummer brought us the victory at Gettysburg, but fought on the defensive; the loyal people did not comprehend its true significance until months had passed. The enthusiasm which was witnessed in the uprising of the North directly after the attack upon Sumter, had passed away. The most hopeful saw a long and bloody war ahead and thousands were doubtful concerning the result. Loyal men were disheartened because of an apparent lack of leadership in the field. Demagogues seized upon the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a pretext to oppose the government. Rebel sympathizers in the North boldly denounced the administration and the war. In several States, the fall election had been unfavorable to the war party. No longer could calls upon the States for troops be filled by voluntary enlistments and the draft act had to be resorted to. Maine was no exception. It had its share of as malignant traitors as ever bushwacked the rear guard of a patriot army. They denounced the draft, and in several instances they resisted the conscription officers, threatening the lives of several, and one was murdered. In one town the standard of resistance was raised, but, thanks to the promptness of Governor Coburn, the rising was strangled in its inception by the veteran troops which he hurried to the plague spot.

Do you ask me why it is necessary to recall this page of shame in the State's history? Because it is impossible without so doing to impress upon a law abiding people the perils which beset Abner Coburn when governor and to render full justice to one who was as patriotic and courageous a man as ever discharged a great public duty. When, from any change of feeling or new-born sentiment, it may become impolitic to tell the truth here about the war period, first give Memorial hall a new name, destroy that beautiful work of art which commemorates the chivalric heroism and the pathetic martyrdom of some of the sons of Alma Mater and from the memorial tablets, erase the names of Heath, Boothby, Parker, Leavitt, Bigelow and the Stevenses. And when the work of obliterating the names of patriots from the records of the college is begun, let the name of Abner Coburn be the first to be stricken out, for in that thick night of doubt and fear, there was no truer nor more courageous heart than his!

He was one of the war governors who held up the hands of Lincoln in the darkest hour. All of his official papers, plain and simple in their structure, are permeated with an intense loyalty and illuminated by a faith which inspired courage in the hearts of those about him. To the council chamber he carried that cool head, that penetrating mind, that sound judgment, that high integrity and unflinching purpose which had marked his business career. Fields might be lost, treason might threaten, and friends, in their impatience, might be more exasperating than foes, but he never lost his wonderful poise. He was neither dogmatic nor truckling, headstrong nor adroit; he listened to all and then he adopted that policy which his own conscience and his own judgment which he had learned to trust, dictated. The decision once clearly made upon the basis of right and justice, was never set aside. He was never influenced by flattery or by his own personal or political interests to deviate from what he believed to be the path of duty. He did not do some things as custom might dictate, but for that reason, he often did them better. The following incident related by one who was near him and one who did not always agree with him, illustrates his careful method: The 1st Maine cavalry was a regiment of which every man in the State may be proud, but during Governor Coburn's term, it lost its field officers by the casualties of the service and there was such a condition of affairs in the command that regular promotions did not appear to him to be expedient. After a brief period Governor Coburn surprised those about him by nominating two young officers, not the oldest of rank, for colonel and lieutenant colonel. When asked for an explanation, he said: "I have carefully looked the matter over. I know the appointees. They are popular in the regiment and I have known them several years. Their appointment is the best thing for the regiment." The sequel proved that he had selected most wisely. One of the names of the officers thus appointed is inscribed on our tablet of heroes—Stephen Boothby; the other graduated from this institution in 1856, was pronounced by General Sheridan to be one of the best volunteer cavalry officers in the service, and is now the highly esteemed colonel of the 19th infantry—Charles H. Smith. Twenty years away from that period of doubt, during which Governor Coburn stood at the helm of State, his administration stands a model of efficiency, and he a chief magistrate who was without fear and is without reproach.

In his private life and in his personal relations, Gov. Coburn was the same upright and conscientious man that he was in business and public affairs. He was so conspicuously free from the appearance of vice of every nature, that even the idlest village gossip never had the semblance of pretext to trifle with his name. All his life he was not only a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors, but in all things he lived an abstemious and frugal life. Although his earlier life was spent much in contact with men of rough habits, he was, in his intercourse with all, refined in speech and deefferential in act. Impure or profane words never passed his lips. Totally unfamiliar with the etiquette established by polite society, he possessed that refinement, courtesy and deference for the rights and feelings of others, which only those possess who recognize the brotherhood of man. Just to all men, he was, at the same time and in the best ways, kind, helpful and sympathetic. He probably never told a human being that he held him in high esteem, but he was unworthy of it, who could not discover it. Few men have had more occasion to know the wickedness and the ingratitude of other men, yet he was, in speech and act, the most charitable of men toward the failings and sins of others. Integrity so permeated every fibre of his moral and intellectual being, that he often seemed unable to realize that a man could be a rascal. Because it was his nature and perhaps his purpose, to mask his emotions behind a calm exterior, many thought him distant and unsympathetic, forgetting that "The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb."

Governor Coburn was naturally a reserved man, but those who came to know him intimately found him a most genial man, and in the hours of leisure, an entertaining conversationist, full of information, reminiscence and humor. Among the most delightful hours of my life, I count the evenings I have spent in his room, when, turning away from his table loaded with papers, he talked of men and affairs. Then one caught a glimpse of those lighter intellectual endowments which his exacting life of intense activity afforded him no time to cultivate.

Some of Governor Coburn's friends are in the habit of expressing regret that his life was so full of labor and his social opportunities were so few that he derived much less enjoyment from life than he might. I do not think that he shared this feeling in the least. He was nothing of a cynic and the man who dwells upon the idea that he is not getting all that he might derive from life is more or less cynical. The world at large believes that that life is most to be desired to which is alloted the largest amount of leisure. To the multitude, purposeless indolence is the sum of human happiness. Judged by such standards, the life of Abner Coburn was a dismal failure. He had no desire for a life of leisure, and he had no respect for those men who are shirkers in life's battle or, adopting the pirate's motto: "The world owes me a living," become the campfollowers of the world's toiling armies. If he had been called upon to point out the "primal curse," he would have found it in that condition of idleness which prepared our first parents to be the victims of as loathsome a temper as the Serpent must have been. In his practical philosophy, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," was not a sentence to doom but a mandate to go forth to conquer the earth and to achieve the highest purpose of the human soul. Engrossing occupation and constant antagonism with the obstacles which stood in the way of great achievements and enterprises made Abner Coburn the strong and self-radiant man he was; and a sense of his success and of the power which that success gave him, were rewards, the keen zest and the enduring satisfaction of which, no soul dwarfed or paralyzed by a life of aimless idleness can ever know. That man who has found in his occupation, whether in the field, the shop or the study, constant and increasing satisfacation, has the alchemy, which, while it may not transmit base metal into gold or prove the elixir which will bring the bloom of perpetual youth, turns days, which would otherwise be tedious, into moments of delight. The man who has disciplined himself until he is in love with his work, and by that discipline has acquired complete mastery of his powers, and is proudly conscious of that mastery, goes to the severest task, with a feeling of buoyant exultation, and returns a conqueror, with a feeling of ecstacy which no loiterer or shirker can ever know. Abner Coburn's life was made up of such struggles and triumphs.

In his manner of life, in his associations and conspicuously in the disposition of his wealth, Governor Coburn showed himself to be one of the common people. That arrogance, so often the blemish of strong and successful men, was no part of his nature. He reverenced the inherent rights of men to such an extent that he was no respecter of persons. He never showed his superiority by placing any badge of servitude upon a fellow being. He had neither coat-of-arms nor a livery. The crowning evidence of his regard for the masses is found in the disposition he has made of his estate. Men craving the praise of those who are able to perpetuate a man's name in literature, would have given thousands to place a creation of art in some centre of wealth and culture. Not so with him. He turned to the common people from whom he sprang, and gave his wealth to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. To open wide to the poor the fountains of knowlege and culture so that all who will, may drink, he has given hundreds of thousands. To do his part to atone the outrage which for generations had been written with the lash on dusky backs, he has given thousands until they were hundreds. That the unfortunate poor may have an asylum, he has become the Good Samaritan, leaving a well filled purse to the end that oil and wine may be poured into bodies hurt and minds diseased. Realizing that the only means by which the influence of religious truth can be made potent in the sparsely inhabited portions of his own State, is by the preaching of the Gospel by cultured and earnest men, whom those living in such localities cannot support, he wisely gave tens of thousands to infuse new life into scores of languishing churches, and to break the bread of life to thousands who might otherwise famish. To bring the benighted in distant and dark lands into the light of Christian civilization through the teaching of the Word, he gave many thousands. Not one dollar for self-glorification, or to raise a monument to cause his achievements to be remembered. Every one of his public bequests is a dying testimonial of his sympathy for unfortunate humanity and his love for the common people.

The money which Gov. Coburn devoted to small private charities, to clothe and feed the needy and to relieve and comfort the suffering would in the aggregate make a large fortune. In this beneficent work, he never sounded a trumpet before him, nor did his left hand know what his right hand did. But for a private cash book in which he kept his personal expenditures, we should have no clue to the extent of his bounty. This book shows that during the last four years of his life he gave in small sums, $14,000 to relieve the needy and the suffering. Meagre indeed, would this recital appear if it should be followed by

WIT AND WIS.

While medical students are being harshly condemned for robbing graves, it is forgotten that the students intend to fill them up again when they go into practice.

"As Weak as an Old Rag."

When a lady says she feels that way it means debility, languor, and impoverished blood. If she allows herself to continue in this way she runs into a state of permanent ill-health. If she knows what is best for her she will take Brown's Iron Bitters, which will speedily build up her constitution, enrich her blood, and give her strength and health. Mrs. Lucinda Walker, South Norridgewock, Maine, was sick with nervous prostration and dizziness. She had no appetite and could hardly walk. Half a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters made me feel like a new person.

"Actions speak louder than words," remarked the base drummer as he commenced beating his drum when the leader wanted to talk with him.

A WEAK BACK, with a weary aching lameness over the hips, is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known, which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

An Illinois woman hurled eleven husbands, and is still in the matrimonial market. Her motto is, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever.

Yellow Biscuits are never seen where the Congress Yeast Powder is used, for this powder is so carefully prepared that it never fails to make the highest and best biscuits, cakes &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHTS.

Business very dull; no demand for coastwise or foreign tonnage; rates low and unsatisfactory. The following are recent charters:

Schr Cumberland, New York to La Guayra, lump sum $1400 and port charges.

Schr Lucy A. Davis, Philadephia to St. Thomas, coal $1.75 ₱ ton, and back from Orchilla to New London, guano $2.30 ₱ ton.

Schr C. J. Willard, Turks' Island to Belfast, Me., salt at private terms.

Schr Fred W. Chase, Kennebec to Baltimore, ice 50c, and back to Portland with coal at $1,20.

Schr Maggie J. Chadwick, Portland to Philadelphia, ice 40c.

Schr A. Hammond, Portland to New York, ore at private terms.

Bark Surprise, Portland to New York, heading 2c ₱ pair.

Schr Norombega, New York ₱ Portland, coal 60c and discharged.

PORTLAND DAILY WHOLESALE MARKET.

PORTLAND, June 30, 1885.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady with no important change in quotations. In Produce we notice an easier market for Eggs, which are about 1c under yesterday's figures: receipts quite large. Sugars are ¼c lower at 7c for granulated and 6½c for Extra C.

The following are the closing quotations of Flour, Grain, Provisions, etc.:

Flour.		Grain.	
Superfine and low grades	3 25@3 50	High Mixed Corn	58@59
X Spring and CXX Spring	5 00@5 25	No 2 do, car lots	57@58
Patent Spring Wheats	6 00@6 75	Corn, bag lots	60@61
Michigan Winter straights	4 75@5 00	Meal, bag lots	58@60
do roller	5 00@5 75	Oats, car lots	43@44
St Louis Winter straights	5 25@5 50	Oats, bag lots	45@46
do roller	5 75@6 00	Cotton Seed, car lots	27 00@27 50
Winter Wheat Patents	6 00@6 50	Cotton Seed, bag lots	28 00@29 00
Fish.		Sack'd Br'n, car lots	17 00@18 00
Cod, ₱ qtl—		do bag	18 50@19 00
Large Shore	3 25@3 50	Middlings	18 00@21 00
Large Bulk	@	do bag	20 00@22 00
Small	@	**Provisions.**	
English Cod	4 00@4 50	Pork—	
Pollock	1 75@2 50	Backs	14 00@14 50
Haddock	1 50@2 00	Clear	13 50@14 00
Hake	1 75@2 25	Mess	12 50@13 00
Herring—		Mess Beef	11 00@11 50
Scaled ₱ bx	14@18c	Ex. Mess	11 50@12 00
No. 1	12@15c	Plate	13 00@13 50
Mackerel ₱ bbl—		Ex Plate	14 00@14 50
Shore 1	16 50@18 50	Lard—	
No. 2	9@10 50	Tubs ₱ lb	7¼@7⅜c
Large 3s		Tierces	7¼@7⅜c
Medium	2 50@3 50	Pails	7½@8¼c
Small	2 25@3 00	Hams ₱ lb	10½@11c
Produce.		covered	13 @14c
Cranberries—		**Oil.**	
Cape Cod	— —	Kerosene, Port. Ref. Pet	6¼c
Maine	— —	Water White	9¼c
Western	1 75@1 85	Devoe Brill't	12½c
Mediums	1 75@1 75	Pratt's Astral	12½c
German md.	40@1 50	Linseed	38½c
Yellow Eyes	1 90@2 00	Silver White	9c
Onions, crate	2 00@2 25	Centennial	9¾c
Irish Potatoes	55@65c	**Seeds.**	
Eggs ₱ doz	14@15c	Red Top	2 25@2 37
Chickens ₱ lb	13@16c	Timothy Seed	1 85@2 00
Fowls ₱ lb	13@16c	Clover	10½@11c
Butter.		**Raisins.**	
Creamery ₱ lb	22@24c	Muscatel	2 75@3 75
Gilt Edge Ver	20@24c	London Lay'r	3 00@3 25
Choice	18@20c	Ondura	10@13c
Good	15@16c	Valencia	6½@10½
Store	10@12c	**Apples.**	
Cheese.		Russets ₱ bbl	3 00@3 50
Vermont	9@11c	Evaporated, lb	8@11c
N. Y. fact'y	9@11c	Dried Apples	3½@4½
Sugar.		Sliced do	4½@5
Granulated ₱ lb	7 c	**Oranges.**	
Extra C	6½c	Mesina	3 50@4 00
		Lemons.	
		Palermo	5 50@7 00

Railroad Receipts.

PORTLAND, June 30, 1885.

Received by Maine Central Railroad, for Portland 21 cars miscellaneous merchandise; for connecting roads, 127 cars miscellaneous merchandise.

Hides and Tallow.

The following are Portland quotations on Hides and Tallow:

Ox and Steer Hides 90 ₱s and over	6½c ₱ lb
Ox and Steer Hides under 90 lbs	6 c ₱ lb
Cow Hides, all weights	6 c ₱ lb
Bull and Stag Hides, all weights	6 c ₱ lb
Calf Skins	10 ₱ lb
Sheep Skins	50c@$1 each
Lamb Skins	30@35c each
Light and Deacon Skins	25@35c each
Rendered Tallow	5¼c ₱ lb
Rough Tallow	@3c ₱ lb

Boston Stock Market.

The following quotations of stocks are received daily:

(By Telegraph.)

A. T. & S. F.	65⅞
Belle Telephone	102
Mexical Central 7s	37⅝
New York & New England	19¼
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	71
Flint & Pere Marquette common	
Boston & Albany Railroad	177
Boston & Lowell Railroad	112½
Maine Central Rairoad	105½
Eastern Railroad	50
Boston & Maine Railroad	180½
Eastern Railroad 6s	122

New York Stock and Money Market.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1885.—Money on call continues easy at 1@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper at 4@5. Foreign Exchange quiet and unchanged. Government bonds are dull and strong. State bonds very dull. Railroad bonds are fairly active and prices generally heavy. During the last hour the stock market was quiet and generally strong, especially near the close. The market finally closed heavy.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 289,896 shares.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Government securitirs:

United States bonds, 3s	104⅜
United States bonds, 4½s, reg	112⅝
United States bonds, 4½s, coup	112⅝
United States bonds, 4s, reg	122½
United States bonds, 4s, coup	123½
Pacific 6s, '93	127¼

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Stocks:

Chicago & Alton	136½
Chicago & Alton preferred	150
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	126¼
Erie	9⅝
Erie preferred	20
Illinois Central	125½
Lake Shore	55⅛
Michigan Central	51
New Jersey Central	38¾
Northwestern	92⅝
Northwestern preferred	126½
New York Central	84⅛
Rock Island	114
St. Paul	71½
St. Paul preferred	107½
Union Pacific Stock	50½
Western Union Tel	59
Adams Express Co	135
American Express Co	94
Wells Fargo Express	112
U. S. Express Co	51½
Alton & Terre Haute	17
Alton & Terre Haute preferred	
Boston Air Line	92
Burlington & Cedar Rapids	60
Canada Southern	59½
Central Pacific	30¼
Del. & Hudson Canal Co	75⅞
Del. & Lackawanna	93⅞
Denver & R. G.	4½
Illinois, Vir. & Ga	2⅞
do preferred	8
Kansas & Texas	17¼
Houston & Texas	24
Hannibal & St. Jo	38
do preferred	88
Hartford & Erie 7s	20
Lake Erie & West	23¾
Lous & Nashville	34⅝
Missouri Pacific ex-d	95
Morris & Essex	129½
Mobile & Ohio	7
Metropolitan Elevated	125
Manhattan Elevated	95½
New York Elevated	144
Northern Pacific common	16½
Oregon	70½
Pitts[illegible] Wayne	132¾
[illegible]	141
[illegible]	74⅛
[illegible]	115½
[illegible] anville	48
[illegible]	13½
[illegible] aha	11¾
[illegible] naha preferred	72½
[illegible] 6s	116¾
[illegible] L. G. 7s	107
[illegible] e Sinking Fund 8s	120½
[illegible] d San Francisco	17½
[illegible] ferred	80½
[illegible] ferred	30
[illegible] ad M	99

New York Mining Stocks.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1885.—The following [illegible] sing quotations for mining stocks:

[illegible] al	10 00
[illegible]	14 00
[illegible]	24 50
[illegible]	4 00
[illegible] ferred	22 00
[illegible]	1 10
[illegible]	1 10
[illegible]	1 10
[illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	2 00

California Mining Stocks.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1885.—The following are closing official quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Best & Belcher	1¾
Gould & Curry	1¼
Mexican	1
Potosi	1
Union Con	1
Savage	1
Yellow Jacket	3½
Crown Point	2
Ophir	1⅜
Hale & Norcross	1⅜
Chollar	8½
Bodie	2
Sierra Navada	1 50
Utah	1⅛
Eureka	2¼
[illegible]	7

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, June 30, 1885.—The following are today's quotations of Provisions, etc.:

Pork—Long cut 13 00@[illegible]50; short cuts 13 50@14 00; backs 14 00@14 50; light backs 12 50@13 00; lean ends 13 00@13 50; rump mess 13 00@13 50; extra prime 11 00@11 50; mess 11 75@12 00.

Lard at 7@7½c ₱ lb for tierces; 7½@7¾c for 10-lb pails; 7¾@8c for 5-lb pails; 8@8¼c for 3-lb pails.

Butter—Northern creamery, good to choice new 18@20c; fancy —c; New York and Vermont new dairy 16@18c; extra Western fresh made creamery 18@19c; fancy —c; common to good 16@18c; Western ladle packed 10@12c; do fair to good 9@11c; imitation creamery, choice, 12@14c. Jobbing prices range higher than these quotations.

Cheese—Choice Northern, new, at 7½c; lower grades according to quality; Western 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Eastern 14½c; fancy 15c; New York and Vermont at 14@14½c; Northern 13½@14c; Western at 13c; Island 13½@14c.

Beans—Choice large hand picked peas at 1 50@1 55 ₱ bush; choice New York small hand picked do 1 55@1 60; fancy —; small hand picked peas 1 60@1 65; common to good 1 40@1 45c; choice screened do 1 40; choice improved yellow eyes —@1 90; old fashioned yellow eyes —@1 85; red kidneys 1 85@1 90.

Apples—Fancy Maine russets 4 00@4 50; evaporated apples 6½@7½c ₱ lb; fancy 8c, and North and East quartered and sliced 4c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph.)

WATERTOWN, June 30, 1885.—The market is unchanged.

Market Beef—Choice —; extra at 8 00@8 50; first quality at 7 00@7 75; second quality 5 00@6 75; third quality 4 00@4 75.

Receipts of cattle 1126 head.

Store Cattle—Working Oxen ₱ pair $100@$225; Milch Cows and Calves $25@$48; Farrow Cows at $15@$31; fancy at $50@$80; yearlings $10@$20; two years old $14@$30; three years $24@$42.

Swine—receipts 9975; Western fat, live, at 4@4⅞; northern dressed hogs 5@5¼.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts—2614; in lots 2 50@4 50; extra 4 75@5 25.

Veal Calves 2½@5¾.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, June 30, 1885.—Cattle—Receipts 8000 head; shipments 300 head; generally weaker; shipping steers at 5 00@6 20c stockers and feeders 3 00@4 50; cows, bulls and mixed 2 20@4 40; through Texans 2 75@4 70.

Hogs—Receipts 23,000 head; shipments 4000; 5c higher; rough and mixed at 3 95@4 12½; packing and shipping 4 05@4 20; light at 4 00@4 30; skips at 3 00@3 60.

Sheep—Receipts 2600 head; shipments 400 hd; dull; natives 2 40@3 90; Texans at 2 10@3 75. Lambs 1 00@5 50 ₱ head.

Domestic Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1885.—**Flour** market—Receipts 9678 bbls; exports 1742 bbls; Superfine and fine scarce and shade better; others dull and in buyers favor; sales 16,700 bbls.

Flour quotations—No 2 at 2 35@3 30; Superfine Western and State 3 10@3 75; common to good extra Western and State at 3 30@4 00; good to choice do 4 05@5 50; common choice white wheat Wes extra, 4 75@5 25; fancy do, 5 30@5 50; common to good extra Ohio, 3 45@5 40; common to choice extra St. Louis, 3 45@5 50; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime, 5 00@5 50; choice to double extra do, 5 00@5 75, including 2200 bbls city mill extra at 4 65@4 99; 700 bbls fine do at 2 35@3 35; 600 bbls superfine at 3 10@3 75; 1200 bbls extra No 2 at 3 50@4 00; 3700 bbls winter wheat extra at 3 45@5 00; 4300 Minnesota extra at 3 40@5 75. Southern flour is steady; common to fair extra 3 80@4 05; good to choice do 4 70@5 60. Rye flour is firm. **Wheat**—receipts 34,350 bush; exports 112 bush; steady and more active, in good part for export; sales 29,000 bush spot; No 2 Chicago at 93c; No 1 Northern 98½@99¼; No 2 Red at 1 01¾ afloat; No 1 Red State at 1 06½; No 1 White 1 01. Rye declining. **Corn** about steady and fairly active; speculation moderate; receipts 223,250 bush; exports 86,852 bush; sales 290,000 bush on spot; No 2 at 53¼c elev; No 2 White at 62½@64c; High Mixed at 54½c; Yellow 57c. **Oats** ¼@⅜c lower and fairly active; receipts 53,350 bush; exports 14,893 bush; sales 64,000 bush spot; No 3 at 36c; do White at 38¾c; No 2 at 36¾@37c; No 2 White at 39½@39¾c; Mixed Western 37@39c; White do 38½@42c; White State at 40@41c. Coffee is firm at 4½c. **Sugar** nominal; refined steady and quiet; C at 5⅛@5⅜c; Extra C at 5⅜@5⅝c; White do 5¾@5 13-16c; Yellow 4¾@5c; off A at 5⅞@6c; Mould A 6⅝c; standard A at 6¼c; granulated at 6⅝@6 11-16c; Confectioners A 6 1-16@6⅝c; cut loaf and crushed 7¼c; powdered at 7@7¼c; Cubes at 7@7⅛c. **Petroleum**—united 97⅞c. **Tallow** is steady. **Pork** is steady; mess spot 11 00@11 50. Beef steady. **Lard** 2@3 points higher and moderately active. Western steam spot 6 75@6 77½; refined for Continent at 6 87½; S. A. at 7 35. Butter weak. Cheese firm; State 5½@7¾c; Western flat 3¼@6c.

Freights firm; Wheat steam 2¾d.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1885.—Flour steady. Wheat lower; June at 86¾@87⅝c; No 2 Spring at 87@87¼c; No 3 Spring 78@78½c; No 2 Red 93c; No 3 Red at 87¼c. Corn higher at 47⅛@47¼. Oats lower at 31¾@32c. Rye dull; No 2 at 62c. Pork steady at 10 20@10 25. Lard quiet at 6 60@6 62½. Boxed Meats are steady; shoulders at 3 75@4 00; short ribs 5 32½; short clear at 5 85@5 90.

Receipts—Flour 13,000 bbls; wheat 58,000 bu; corn 304,000 bush, oats 168,000 bush, rye 3000 bush, barley 4000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 12,000 bbls, wheat 20,000 bush, corn 116,000 bush, oats 148,000 bush, rye 6000 bush, barley 3000 bush.

ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1885.—Flour easy. Wheat lower: No 2 Red at 94½@95⅝c Corn higher; No 2 Mixed at 44@44¼c. Oats are lower; No 2 Mixed 31¼@32.

Receipts—Flour 2000 bbls, wheat 18,000 bush, corn 83,000 bush, oats 17,000 bush, rye 2000 bu, barley 0000 bush.

Shipments—Flour 4,000 bbls, wheat 2,000 bu, corn 22,000 bush, oats 1,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 0000 bush.

DETROIT, June 30, 1885.—Wheat easy; No 2 White at 96c asked; No 2 Red 98¾c.

Receipts—Wheat 9,800 bush.

NEWORLEANS, June 30, 1885.—Cotton steady; middling 9 15-16c.

MOBILE, June 30, 1885.—Cotton nominal; middling 10c.

SAVANNAH, June 30, 1885.—Cotton nominal; middling 10 1-16c.

CHARLESTON, June 30, 1885.—Cotton dull; middling 10c.

MEMPHIS, June 30, 1885.—Cotton steady; middling 10¼c.

European Markets.

(BY Telegraph.)

LONDON, June 30, 1885 —Consols 99½.

LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1885.—Cotton market steady; uplands at 5 11-16d; Orleans at 5¾d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1885.—Winter wheat at 6s 10d@7s 2d; spring wheat at 6s 10d@7s; California average 6s 8d@6s 11; club 7s@7s 3d; Corn at 4s 7½d; Peas 5s 8d, Provisions, etc.—Pork 55s; bacon 28s3d for short clear and 27s for long clear; lard, prime Western 33s 9d; cheese 37s; tallow at 29s.

SAILING DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS.

	FROM	FOR	
City of Rome	New York	Liverpool	July 1
City of Berlin	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Cienfuegos	New York	Cienfuegos	July 2
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 2
Polynesian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 4
Etruria	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Republic	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Anchoria	New York	Glasgow	July 4
Rhein	New York	Bremen	July 4
Finance	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 6
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	July 7
Circassian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 8
Baltic	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Servia	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Neckar	New York	Bremen	July 11
Suevia	New York	Hamburg	July 11
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Ems	New York	Bremen	July 15
St Laurent	New York	Havra	July 15

MINIATURE ALMANAC ..... JULY 1.

Sun rises	4.01	High water	1.00 AM
Sun sets	7.28		2.50 PM
Length of days	15.27	Hight tide	9ft 4 in
Moon rises	10.16		8ft 0 in

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

TUESDAY, June 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Cumberland, Thompson, St John, NB, via Eastport for Boston.

Sch Lucy, Woester, Calais for New York.

Sch Chaparel, Teel, St George.

Cleared.

Sch Fred W Chase, Mason, Kennebec, to load for Baltimore—Hall & Haskell.

SAILED—Barque Jennie Sweney; sch J Nickerson.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

SACO, June 30—Cld, schs Leonora, Bonsay, for Bangor; S L Simmons, for Philadelphia.

FROM MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Ar at Sharpness prev to 27th, ship Louis Walsh, Pendleton, New York.

Ar at Buenos Ayres prev to June 26, barque D A Brayton, Huntly, Portland.

Memoranda.

Barque H J Libby, Richards, which arrived at New York 28th from Manila, grounded 6 PM on Romer Shoal, and remained till next morning. She is reported to have sustained considerable damage.

Barque Saml D Carlton, Freeman, which arrived at Sydney, NSW, Apl 22d from Boston, was struck by a squall Apl 16 and lost topsail yard and sail. A quantity of copper was found to have been torn off round the bows, supposed by contact with floating wreckage.

Sch Ernest T Lee, from Calais for ——, lumber loaded, is ashore at Townsend Inlet, NJ. Probably come off.

Fishermen.

Ar at Gloucester 29th, schs Cynosure, with loss of maintopmast; Margaret Smith, Emma W Dyer, and Fannie A Spurling, schling.

Ar at Boothbay 28th, schs Eddie Pierce, McKown, Bay Family; Lizzie Maud, Spurling, Portland.

Domestic Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 27th, ship Florence, Duncan, New York.

Ar 29th, ship Gatherer, Lowell, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS—Cld 27th, sch Kate E Morse, Hutchins, Lisbon.

MOBILE—Ar 29th, sch Victor Puig, Harris, Kingston, Ja.

Sld 29th, sch Jennie Lockwood, Poland, for Pensacola.

PENSACOLA—Ar 27th, sch Lizzie B Willey, Willey, New York.

BRUNSWICK—Cld 27th, sch June Bright, Barter, Boston.

WILMINGTON [illegible] Cld 27th, brig Jas Miller, Crocker, New Yor[illegible]

Cld 29th, sch C[illegible] ber Morrill, for Aux Cayes.

NORFOLK—

Bo[illegible]

BALTIMORE—Ar 27th, schs Katie J Ireland, Steelman, and Blanche Hopkins, Tunnell, from Kennebec.

Cld 29th, barque Nellie Smith, Leighton, Sagua, (and sailed.)

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 27th, sch Sarah A Blaisdell, Ray, Sullivan.

Cld 27th, sch Helen Montague, Green, Bangor.

Ar 29th, brig F I Merriman, Dana, Port Spain; sch Annie T Bailey, Marson, Kennebec.

Cld 29th, schs Nellie W Craig, Pierce, Portland; Bertha Warner, Laithwaite, do; E C Allen, Meady, Pittston; Melissa Trask, Trask, Rockland.

Cld 29th, brig Hyperion, Williams, Portland.

Ar at Delaware Breakwater 30th, sch Nellie Star, Soule, St John, NB.

Sld 29th, sch Mabel Hooper, New York.

NEW YORK—Ar 29th, schs Anna Frye, from St John, NB; Julia & Martha, Calais; Clio Chillcott, Clark's Island; J B Knowles, Apple River, NS; H B Metcalf, Augusta; Ella Frances, Rockland; Nancy J Day, Bristol; Allston, Sullivan; Angola, Boston; Stephen G Hart, Brunswick; W M Snow, Rockland; Red Jacket, do; Hattie Paige, Portland; St Elmo, Rockland; Louisa A Boardman, St John, NB.

Ar 29th, barque H J Libby, Richards, Manila; brig C C Sweeney, White, Sagua; schs F C Pendleton, Fletcher, Turks Island; Minnie A Bousall, Dodge, Brunswick.

Ar 30th ship Lureka, Woodward, Liverpool 51 days; sch Jennie Beazley, Smith, Satilla.

Cld 29th, barques Julia, Jordan, for Singapore; Jos A Ropes, Seavey, Zanzibar.

Passed the Gate 20th, brig Mary E Pennell, fm New York for Porto Rico; schs Seth W Smith, from Hoboken for Newburyport; Eliza Levensellor, do for Provincetown; Trenton, Weehawken for Boston; Mary, Roudout for Portland; Marion Drew, Amboy for Gardiner.

PERTH AMBOY—Sld 27th, schs Matties J Alles, for Portland; Geo W Jewett, for Bath; Ellen Pour.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 28th, steam-schr Walker Armington, Drinkwater, Baltimore.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR—Sld 28th, schs E Closson, Hardy, and Mary Adams, Hardy, Bangor for New York; Olive Elizabeth, Randall, St John, NB, for do.

Ar 29th, schs Emma W Day, Day, Bangor for New York; Annie E Rudolph, fm Belfast, Me, for Elizabeth City; C B Wood, from Frankfort, Me, for Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 27th, sch Joseph C Gray, Bangor.

Ar 29th, sch Delhi, Falker, Brunswick.

VINEYARD-HAVEN—Ar 27th, schs Edw Stanley, from Lincolnville for New Bedford; Wm O Snow, Deer Isle for Washington.

Sld 27th, schs T A Stuart, J B Knowles, Charlotte Fish, Damon, R W Denham, Lizzie Wilson, Anna Frye, Louisa A Boardman, War Steed, E T Lee, and Carrie W.

Ar 28th, schs Tantamount, Amboy for Portland; Nettie Cushing, fm Port Johnson for Saco; Viola May, fm St John, NB, for New York; D Sawyer, Calais for do; E G Sawyer, do for do.

Sld 28th, schs Hattie E King, C B Wood, L M Strout, Edward Stanley, B Carver, E G Sawyer, D Sawyer, and Mail.

BOSTON—Ar 29th, schs Clara Fletcher, Sargent, Humacao; L C Potter, Philadelphia.

Cld 29th, sch O Hanrahan, Cookson, Bangor.

Ar 30th, barque Sarah, Hales, Fayal; sch Nathan Lawrenee, Connor, Georgetown.

Cld 30th, schs Sadie Wilcutt, Gilchrist, Pascagoula; Fred Jackson, Snow, Portland.

Below 30th, sch W Abrahams, Snow, from Kennebec.

LYNN—Ar 29th, sch Mary Augusta, Holt, from New York.

GLOUCESTER—Ar 29th, schs Addie Wessels, and Mark Pendleton, from New York; American Chief, R L Kenney, and A J Fabens, fm Rockland for New York; Mary Farren, from Belfast; Flash, from Bangor.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 29th, sch Georgietta, Alley, New York.

Sld 29th, sch Estella, Littlefield, Damariscotta.

BOOTHBAY—Ar 28th, schs Clement, Woodward, Machias for Portland; Golden Rule, Wallace, Swan's Island for do; Mary Elizabeth, Dunton, Portland.

Foreign Ports.

Ar at St Helena prev to 16th inst, ship P N Blanchard, Oakes, Hollo for Boston.

Sld fm Genoa, June 20, ship P B Cheney, Hughs, Cardiff.

Sld fm Gibraltar June 12, barque J W Dresser, Barker, New York.

Ar at Penarth, June 24th, ship Willie Reed, Yates, from Liverpool.

Ar at Buenos Ayres May 22, barque Meguntcook, Hemenway, Boston; brig Havilah, Coombs, New York.

Ar at Grenada June 1, brig Fidelia, Blake, for Turks Island, to load for Bangor.

Ar at Arroyo June 4, sch Hortensia, Sanborn, St Thomas, to load for North of Hatteras.

Ar at Manzanilla June 16, barque Kate, Crowley, St Thomas; 18th, brig Shannon, Nash, do.

Ar at Matanzas June 21, schs Herald, Gray, Aspinwall; 23d, brig Amy A Lane, Carver, from Philadelphia.

Sld 23d, sch Warner Moore, Crocket, New York.

Ar at North Sydney, CB, 27th, sch George Bird, Portland.

Cld at Bridgwater, CB, 27th, sch A Heaton, Jordan, Genoa.

Cld at St John, NB, 29th, sch Julia S, French, Portland.

Ar at Moncton 27th, sch Ariel, Dickson, from Portland.

Spoken.

June 18, lat 29 66, lon 66 39, sch Joshua S Brayton, from Baltimore for St John, PR.

June 27, lat 30 30, lon 79 30, brig T Renick, from Cardenas for Delaware Breakwater.

Cuticura

UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

WE have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in our own family, and recommend them beyond any other remedies for diseases of the skin and blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known. MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES sell well, especially the CUTICURA SOAP. I sell more CUTICURA than of any other three kinds of skin medicines I carry, and the CUTICURA SOAP sells to my best class of customers. My lady customers will buy no other. H. E. SAMUEL, Druggist, Danville, Ky.

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Your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a staple article with us, and never have I known of a single instance where it did not give entire satisfaction. Your CUTICURA SOAP speaks for itself, and those using it once will take no other. E. GUTIERREZ, Druggist, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Your CUTICURA SOAP can't be beat. We have been handling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for several years, and would not be without them under any consideration. DR. C. P. JUDSON & BRO., Alvarado, Tex.

I have found your CUTICURA REMEDIES to excel any like preparations. A. G. MILLER, Druggist, Philadelphia, Pa.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS which no human skill seems able to alleviate, is the condition of thousands who as yet know nothing of that recent, elegant and wonderful antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA PLASTER. No ache or pain or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness, but yields to its speedy, all-powerful, and never-failing pain-alleviating properties. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00, mailed free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. jy1WS&w2w

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. and $1. **Glenn's Sulphur Soap** heals & beautifies, 25c. **German Corn Remover** kills Corns and Bunions. **Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye,** Black and Brown, 50c. **Pike's Toothache Drops** cure in one minute, 25c. **Deans Rheumatic Pills** are a sure cure, 60c. jna16 eod2dp&w1yurm

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Atlanta. They used the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. When I commenced taking S. S. S. the physician said I could not live two weeks under the ordinary treatment. He commenced to give me the medicine strictly according to directions, which I continued for several months. I took nothing else, and commenced to improve from the very first. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctor said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1884, I was a well man again. I am stronger now than I ever was before, and weigh more. S. S. S. has saved me from an early grave. LEM MCCLENDON.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Ches Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. At the time he began taking Swift's Specific he was in a horrible condition. I regard his cure almost miraculous. W. B. CROSBY, Manager. Chess-Carly Co., Atlanta Division.

Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

For sale by all druggists.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St. jan1 d&w1ynrm

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Removes all Unsightly Bunches, Cures Lameness in Cattle, Spinal Meningitis, Founder, Weak Limbs, Sprung Knees, Spavin, Ringbone, Quitter, Windgalls.

No stable should be without it. Railroad, mining and express companies all use Giles' Liniment, and in the great racing stables of Belmont and Lorillard it has achieved wonders. One trial will convince.

Write DR. GILES, Box 3483, N. Y., P. O., who will, without charge, give advice on all diseases and also on the management of cattle. Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 a bottle and in quarts at $2.50, in which there is great saving. The Liniment in white wrappers is for family use; that in yellow for cattle. may13eod6mcW

Notice.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of Diamond Island Association will be held at the Restaurant, Diamond Island, on Monday, July 6th, 1885, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of SELLING CHOICE OF LOTS, as per vote of said association at a meeting thereof, held Dec. 17th, 1884, and to transact such other business as may legally come before said Association.

Plans may be obtained of Secretary, 199 Middle St. Per order of the President,

[illegible] Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. mar7 dly

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of Imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK. feb13 MWF&wly

NEURALGIA!

DR. C. W. BENSON, of Baltimore, Md., has discovered that the Extract of Celery Seed and the Extract of German Chamomile Flowers combined in the form of Pills, is the most wonderful nervine in the world and invariably cures

Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance,

and all nervous troubles, as they act directly upon the nervous system as a nerve food and exciter of nerve matter. They are invaluable to all nervous people, and Dr. Benson's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of nervous diseases at once gives them a high standard. Sold by all druggists, or sent to any address on receipt of price—50c a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Office 154 N. Howard St., Baltimore. may12d6mmrmcW

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

CELEBRATED

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a specific for indigestion, stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at least

...RESS.

...MORNING, JULY 1.

...LAND AND VICINITY.

...ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...nts' Neck Ties—Rines Brothers.
...siery—Owen, Moore & Co.
...e Century for July.
...F. Carruthers—Boston.
...r Sale—Wood.
...anted—Mrs. Dr. Sherman.
...r Sale—Horse.
...all Papers—Loring, Short & Harmon.
...r Sale—Yacht Rush.
...illiston Seminary—East Hampton, Mass.
...r Sale—Grass.
...nnains—Thompson & Hall.
...r Sale—Horse.
...e Diamond Wrench Manufacturing Co.
...anted—Cottage.

Advice to Mothers.

...rs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always ...sed when children are cutting teeth. It re... es the little sufferer at once; it produces natu... quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, ...the little cherub awakes as "bright as a but... ." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes ...child, softens the gums, allays the pain, re... es wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best ...wn remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising ...n teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents ...ottle.

WS&M1yr ...ec10

MUNICIPAL COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE GOULD.

...UESDAY—John McBrady, Horace Fogg, Wes... Gale, intoxication; each five days in the ...nty jail.
...Talulla McCarty, intoxication; 10 days in city ...se of correction.
...harles O. Hindle, intoxication; 30 days in the ...nty jail.
...eorge T. Atus, larceny; respondent dis... rged.
...ustin Libby, common drunkard; 60 days in ...e county jail; appealed.
...ohn Johnson, Mark Thompson, affray; each ...ed $5 and one-half costs.
...Thomas Desmond, assault; fined $5 and costs.

BRIEF JOTTINGS.

Showery yesterday with the wind from sev...ral quarters, mostly southeast and north. Mer...cury indicated 63° at sunrise, 68° at noon ...sunset.

The Boys' ...ing at 7.30 ...excursion July 4th.

...mings and Massure seized four kegs ...r yesterday in Martin Flaherty's barn on ...street.

...e spare steam fire engine is now at the ...of Casco, No. 5, while that engine is under... an overhauling.

...anum's advertising car number one is in the ...with a crew of sixteen men who will cover ...own with gorgeous pictures today.

...otographs of the five pick pockets arrested ...g encampment week have been received at ...police station and will be kept for reference ...n their originals make us another visit.

...slight change is made this morning in the ...table of the steamer Isis. The sailing ...to Diamond Cove in this new and elegant ...m yacht are becoming very popular.

...beautiful painting on porcelain can be seen in ...liam Senter & Co.'s window on Exchange St. ...s a portrait of the late Abner Lowell executed ...an artist in Germany.

...harles S. Beckmore Post, No. 115, of Naples, ...e passed a vote of thanks to the city of Port... for the courteous and hospitable treatment ...ived from our citizens last week.

...he sentence passed on the Deering tramps by ...d Justice Perry was $20 fine and in default of ...nent four months in jail at hard labor. As the ...ps couldn't pay they went to jail.

...) express which arrives in this city ...Trunk at half past five in the af... the run from Island Pond, a dis... les, in four hours, leaving there at ...

E,

...D, Mrs. N. H. Wood in Windham, ...ghtning Monday and badly dam... s except was hurt. The lightning tore off ...m. Threw it into the pasture, but didn't set ...30 a. fire. Loss about $750.

...ptain Stevenson, a former inmate of the ...e arrival and Insane Asylum, escaped from ...d institution and came home to Portland. ...rday, he became violent and will be sent ...to the asylum.

...s. George F. Harmon—whose late husband, ...r was suspected of poisoning—has been ...ng at Standish, and had a sharp and ...fit of sickness lately. Some thought ...self-poisoning, but more an attack of chol... ...us.

...London, at the Inns ...of 20th.

...y W. Pierce, Margaret P. Water... ...ma G. Ware were registered at ...erland, June 17th.

...Hunt has gone on a vacation to ...e he will remain until the middle of ...

...Lane was registered at the Grand ..., France, June 20th, and Mr. F. N. ...lin, Germany, June 17th.

...Sills sailed for Europe in the same ...th Rev. Mr. Fenn and Mrs. Fenn, Sat ...—the Aurania of the Cunard line.

...n F. Carpenter and daughters sail ...n for Europe next Saturday in the ...of the Cunard line for a two years' ...broad.

...S. McCobb of this city left on a sum... on trip to Europe yesterday morning.

...panies Bishop Burgess's family, from ...in the Georgia, of the State line.

Bowdoins at Worcester.

...and Cornell went out for a short pull ...orning, and all three were out in the af... Plaisted followed the Bowdoins in a ...opped them from time to time for in ... They have improved slightly over ...s of Saturday, but are still far from ...arsmen at the lake say their new Rud... s too light for them. It certainly dips ...every stroke, and does not run smooth... ...will a powerful stroke, putting more ...either of their competitors now ...headway is good, notwithstanding ...s. Their quiet, modest bearing ...orites among the lookers-on, who ...the hope that they will cross the ...t betting has been done, however, ...l, whose perfect stroke is greatly ...Bowdoins' afternoon pull was cut ...eaking of an oar.

...he Chautauquans.

...excursion of Maine Chau... ...ised to occur at Maranocook ...postponed on account of ...r. The excursion will occur the ...party of about twenty from this ...llage, not knowing of the post... ...king too much on "Old Prob." ...ake yesterday, and though the ...ther bad, passed an enjoyable day. ...people who had the matter in ...arrangements so that those who ...rnished with tickets again Thurs... ...he speeches by eminent speakers; ...excellent music; the rates ...ntral have been made ...Portland at 8.20 a. m. ...ening. All kinds of ...d at the lake.

...ice Day.

...he Fourth of July com... ...heir programme for the ...day the customary salutes ...sunrise, noon and sunset. ...es at 3 o'clock at City Hall, ...will deliver an oration, Mr. ...read the Declaration of Inde... ...w's double quartette furnish ...be concerts at Deering's Oaks ...coln Park at 8 p. m. The ...mittee consists of Alder... ...er, Councilmen Carney,

...a and Ogdensburg.

...pshire House railroad committee ...g yesterday afternoon on the bill ...Portland and Ogdensburg Rail... ...ve authority to build what would ...ne through a certain portion of ...tion of the State—that part from ...the Boston, Concord and Mon... ...Putnam and Gen. Samuel J. ...and appeared in support of the ...is favored by the Boston and ...the Boston and Lowell or the ...d Montreal.

...ning Accident.

...oon the seven year old son of ...who lives at 436½ Commer... ...into the dock while at ...the wharves and was ...ther hearing his cries, ran to ...eded in reaching her son, but ...already dead. Coroner Gould ...ng satisfactory evidence from ...drowning was purely acci... ...quest unnecessary.

...oat Race.

...race between Frank Buckley ..., of the Cumberland Row... ...was rowed in the harbor ...Paine medal, the race was ...ey, by one length. Time ...e was 1½ miles, with a

...nboat Company.

...the For...

GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises of the Second Class of 1885.

Many Distinguished Citizens Present.

Yesterday was the closing day of the Normal School at Gorham, and the graduation of the second class of 1885 occurred. The day opened dull and windy. The heavy rain of the night before had gullied the streets and grounds about the Normal Building as though a torrent had passed over them. At an early hour visitors began to assemble at the school and by nine o'clock the hall was well filled. Among the distinguished visitors present were Gov. Robie, Supt. N. A. Luce, Trustees Merrill, Hill and Philbrook. Many of the alumni were also present.

After the opening exercises by the whole school came the first class part, "Good Morning" by Miss Hattie E. Elder. The essay was very pleasantly written and abounded with happy allusions.

Next followed the reading of "Beal Au Duin," by Miss Annie L. Bennett, who showed in her delivery the thorough, conscientious training of the instructor in elocution, Miss S. E. Laughton. Miss Bennett's reading was followed by singing by the school.

Next came the examination of the graduating class in the subject of "Didactics", by Supt. Luce, who conducted the exercises in his usual happy manner. As a whole the class acquitted themselves admirably, and if the members do not succeed in teaching it won't be because they have not mastered the theory of the subject.

After singing by the school came the history of the class by Miss Isabel B. Remick, who made an excellent Herodotus.

Next came the chronicles by Miss Mary C. Jones, full of "quips and cranks" and allusions to the peculiarities and droll sayings of the class. The essay was well written and was listened to with pleasure.

The poem by Miss Mary E. Barrett followed next. It's title was "Saint." It was far better than the average commencement poem and showed an appreciation of the music of verse and literary polish.

The audience now got a peep into the future through the prophecies of the good Cassandra, Miss Dennis. Taking up and take the places in life assigned them by the prophetess their paths will be widely divergent.

At the close of the reading of the prophecies, Superintendent Luce conferred upon the class the diplomas of the school, accompanied by a brief and very appropriate address.

To Miss Alice Loring had been assigned the Good-Bye, and her parting words to the class were appropriate and well chosen. Sometimes witty, sometimes pathetic, her Good-Bye created a good impression.

The singing of the parting song, written by Miss Lizzie E. Thomes, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Hill, closed the graduation exercises of the second class of 1885. The class goes out into the world well-fitted for their work and if they do not succeed in their chosen profession they will greatly disappoint the expectations of both teachers and friends.

With this class the school graduates 32 teachers in 1885. The class which left in January numbered 18 members and the present 14.

In the evening the class gave a reception to the alumni and friends of the school at Normal Hall.

At an informal Alumni meeting this afternoon it was decided to procure for the school some suitable memorial in honor of Miss Helen M. Kimball, a former beloved associate principal.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Withdrawal of the Boston & Lowell from the Color Lines.

The Boston & Lowell a month ago issued the required 30 days' notice of withdrawal from the color lines, assigning as a reason that the pro rata dividends did not return them a fair compensation for carrying Western freight over the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain road which is owned by the Boston & Lowell. At the time the notice was given it was stated that if the other roads would agree to a fixed rate of transportation which would give the Boston & Lowell a fair profit, that road would re-enter the color line system.

Yesterday the color lines notified their Western agents to ship no more freight over the Northern New England lines. This action will stop the arrival of through Western freight over the Portland & Ogdensburg, and as the Boston & Maine has already withdrawn from the color line system, all through billed freight from the West will reach Portland over the Grand Trunk. While this leaves the Grand Trunk without competition, it is thought that the road will continue the conservative policy followed by it in the past and take no unjust advantage of the situation. Nothing is known of the course to be pursued, however. Both the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Lowell stand ready to resume color line business when they can do so at a profit. Under the existing rates, the color line roads here have been losing money for sometime past, but to-morrow the rate on freight is raised from fifteen to twenty cents a hundred and a further rise is looked for in the fall. A leading merchant stated yesterday that while a rise in rates would increase the selling price of Western goods he had found in his experience, that such an increase had no bad effect on the trade in grain and flour.

Cumberland Rowing Association.

The advertisement gives the particulars of the excursion and regatta to be made to Sebago Lake next Saturday under the auspices of the Cumberland Rowing Association. This will be a capital opportunity to have a day of enjoyment. There will be a four-oared race, a single-scull race, and a working boat race. There are four gold medals for the four winners, and four silver medals for the second boat. There are gold and silver medals for the single sculls, which race is open to the State, barring O'Connell and Buckley. There will be lots of other amusements, including dancing in the pavilion, with music by Grimmer.

An Alleged Swindler.

A man claiming to be Rev. T. C. H. Boyle came to Portland lately, claiming to be an English clergyman and agent of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. It is reported that he stuck Gen. Neal Dow, Rev. Dr. Bashford and others for small sums of money, and the Perry House for board. He then went to St. John, N. B., to repeat the game.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

MAINE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

The following have been elected officers of Maine Lodge, I. O. O. F.:

N. G.—L. Orlando Smith.
V. G.—Richard B. McGrath.
R. C.—Stephen Marsh.
P. S.—Charles F. Plummer.
Treas.—A. D. Smith.

MUNJOY LODGE, K. OF P.

The following officers have been elected:

Chancellor Commander—George P. Morris.
Vice Chancellor—C. L. Wellander.
Prelate—C. S. S. Sederquest.
Master-at-Arms—E. S. Ribber.
Representative to Pythian Hall Association—W. A. Taylor.

BEACON LODGE, I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Beacon Lodge, I. O. O. F., last night, the following officers were elected:

N. G.—Charles Gateley.
V. G.—John F. Woodbury.
Secretary—C. H. Chesley.
Treasurer—William H. Ohler.

IVANHOE LODGE, K. P.

At the meeting of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., held last evening the following officers were elected:

C. C.—Ernest True.
V. C.—Herbert D. Marr.
P.—Frank H. Verrill.
M. of A.—A. P. Dunham.
Trustee—George F. Gould.

TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB.

At the regular meeting of the Reform Club last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

President—W. S. Merritt.
Vice Presidents—Thomas A. Oakes, M. C. Lovejoy and W. A. Ward.
Recording Secretary—Edwin H. Pearson.
Financial Secretary—W. A. Seabury.
Treasurer—James F. Sheldon.

DIVISION NO. 2., A. O. H.

The following officers were elected by Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians:

President—John E. Feeney.
Vice President—Frank Ryan.
Rec. Sec.—Martin Meehan.
Financial Sec.—B. J. McCafferty.
Treasurer—James White.

The Barnum and London Shows.

One of the most remarkable performances ever seen under canvas, or, in fact, anywhere else, is that of a man upon a spring wire, with a balancing-pole, who actually turns several backward and forward somersaults from feet to feet. The most wonderful part of this statement is that while engaged in this extremely difficult and hazardous feat, the performer wears high heeled boots, reaching as high up as the knees, and to the heels of which are attached wheel-spurs nearly a foot long It was said of this phenomenal performance, when it was first seen in New York, that it was the "most complete and daring ever seen." Besides this, there are also withe the great Barnum and London Shows a great number of circus acts of an high order, all given in three big circus rings, and upon an elevated stage, and on the Roman hippodrome race track. There are also a museum of living wonders, ethnological congress of savage tribes, an elephant pavilion, containing a herd of elephants, exclusive of the only genuine White Elephant ever reaching a Christian country, and the only one King Theebau ever sold. This entire show will be here on July 15th with the great street parade in the morning at 8 o'clock.

New Corporations.

The following new corporations have been organized lately:

New England Cotton Co.—Organized to manufacture cotton and cotton machinery. Capital, $100,000; paid in, $500; par value of shares, $100. Charles Davis of Portland is president and James Hopkins Smith, treasurer. Shareholders, ...ith, Chas. Davis, Eliphalet ...ow.

...rganized at Poland for the ...piano fortes and certain ...tions invented by Mat...thew Delaney. Capital, $100,000; paid in, $1000.

Wilson Manufacturing Co.—Organized at Kennebunkport for manufacturing articles from iron, wood, paper, or other materials. Capital, $10,000; paid in, $3,000.

BASE BALL.

HAVERHILLS, 7; PORTLANDS, 5.

In the game at Haverhill Monday the Portlands started in by playing good ball and at the end of the fifth inning the score stood 5 to 3 in their favor. It began to rain then, however, and the club thinking that the game would be called stopped playing and indulged in some foolishness which lost them the game, as they deserved to lose it. Until the umpire called the game each man should have done his level best and if, under the circumstances, good play was prevented by the umpire's disregard of the rain, a protest could have been entered with good chance of its being entertained. Both sides batted freely and the Haverhills earned two runs. The score:

HAVERHILLS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
McGarr, lf	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Robinson, c	4	0	2	2	6	3	4
Prince, cf	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Hawkes, 2b	4	1	0	0	4	2	0
Hurley, rf	3	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bradley, ss	3	0	1	2	0	4	1
Tener, 1b	3	2	2	5	4	2	0
Duval, 3b	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Galvin, p	3	3	2	5	0	8	6
Totals	31	7	9	16	21	25	13

PORTLANDS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Annis, lf	4	1	3	4	0	1	0
Munce, cf	1	0	1	1	1	0	2
Long, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wheelock, c	4	1	0	0	7	4	1
Shaw, ss	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Fulmer, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Holland, 3b	3	1	2	2	1	0	1
Oxley, 1b	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Weidel, p	3	1	2	3	0	8	0
Hilsey, rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	29	5	10	12	21	17	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Haverhills	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	—	7
Portlands	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	—	5

Earned runs—Haverhills 4, Portlands 1. Two base hits—Annis, Weidel, Bradley. Home runs—Tener, Galvin. First base on balls—Galvin 3. Struck out—Galvin 6, Weidel 6. Passed balls—Robinson 3. Wild pitches—Galvin 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Quinn.

LAWRENCES, 11; PORTLANDS, 5.

Three hundred people witnessed the defeat of the Portlands by the Lawrences in Lawrence yesterday afternoon on the association grounds. The features of the game were the fielding of Brosnan, Hassett, Fish and Fulmer, and the base running of Fish. Grant gave great satisfaction as umpire. The score:

LAWRENCES.

	A.B	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Kiley, lf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Burns, c	4	1	1	1	3	2	3
Hassett, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	5	0
O'Connell, 1b	4	2	1	1	14	2	0
McAndless, ss, cf	4	0	1	1	2	3	1
Brosnan, 2b	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Fish, cf, p	4	0	2	2	1	11	0
Vadeboncœur, rf, ss	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Conway, p, cf	4	2	1	1	1	3	3
Totals	36	11	10	10	27	18	7

PORTLANDS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Annis, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Munce, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Shaw, ss	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Holland, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Fulmer, 2b	4	0	0	0	6	4	0
Oxley, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wheelock, rf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Hilsey, 1b	4	2	0	0	14	3	1
Watson, p	2	1	1	1	1	2	6
Totals	33	5	5	5	24	16	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Lawrences	3	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	x	—11
Portlands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	— 5

Earned runs—Lawrences 3, Portlands 2. Passed balls—Burns 3, Oxley 4. Wild pitches—Watson 1. First base on balls—Conway 2, Watson 3. First base on errors—Lawrences 6, Portlands 4. Struck out—Conway 2, Fish 1. Double plays—Shaw, Fulmer and Hilsey. Umpire—A. L. Grant of Lawrence. Time—1hour 45 minutes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND OTHER GAMES.

AT CHICAGO.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicagos	1	0	0	4	3	3	0	2	x	—13
Bostons	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	— 9

AT BUFFALO.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providences	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	—16
Buffalos	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	— 9

AT ST. LOUIS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

AT DETROIT.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Yorks	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Detroits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

At Baltimore—Baltimores 18, Brooklyns 11.
At Philadelphia—Athletics 15, Metropolitans 9.
At Louisville—Louisvilles 5, St. Louis 2.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburgs 9, Cincinnatis 4.

NOTES.

A call for a stockholders' meeting of the Portland Association was issued yesterday and the meeting will be held next Tuesday. The resignation of Director Briggs will be among the things acted upon.

The Reserves and Presumpscots, in the County League, will play a game on the Portland grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Ligonias challenge the Athletics to play a game of ball on the Rolling Mills grounds Wednesday, at 2.30 p. m. An answer at an early date is requested.

Hanna, the Portland's new catcher, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Ligonias challenge the Our Boys to play a game of ball on the grounds of the former club Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. An answer in the PRESS is requested.

The Portland Association thus far this season have introduced us to 27 ball-players on their team. Twenty-nine games have been played and the Portlands have won *nine*. Now if the association have any more men in reserve trot 'em out, and if they have not, would it not be a good idea for the present board of officers to step down and out and let some old ball players take the helm and see what *they* can do towards winning the pennant.

Two defeats in succession are the result of that determination to win at least two games out of three with which the Portland left home.

Peaks' Island.

A new band stand is being erected on the north east corner of Forest City rink, outside.

Friday the school examination will take place Under the skillful tuition of Mr. Wilbur and his able assistant, Miss Dyer, much progress has been made.

Mr. Knowlton has added a handsome fox and a large mud turtle to his museum.

The band stand in the Forest City rink is being trimmed and decorated, and will look, when finished, like a Chinese pagoda.

Among the arrivals at the island houses are: Peaks' Island House—A. Fryson and wife, Simcoe, Ont.; D. H. Eastman and wife, Eastman Springs, Can. Union House—Edward Simonton and Miss Leta Simonton, of St. Paul, Minn.; Thomas Lothrop, Paola, Kansas. Bay View—Mrs. Hinds, and two children, Philadelphia, Pa.

A fine programme is offered at the Garden this week, including Musical Dale, the Marionettes in Bluebeard, the Ainsleys, Prof. Punch and his talking figures, and Master Eddie Leslie, the youngest imitator on the stage.

At the Pavilion Theatre the opera company embrace several good singers, and the choruses are finely rendered.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate in the county have been recorded at the Registry of Deeds:

Portland—George H. Colby to Thos. Fisher, land and buildings. $1 and consideration.

Peaks' Island—May Chapman to T. F. Foss & Sons, land. $100.

Charles E. Trefethen to Ophelia J. Whitney, land. $1 and consideration.

Brunswick—Samuel Knight to Ellen Smith, land. $350.

Bethiah H. Hammond to Thankful W. Fuller, land. $300.

New Gloucester—James McGlinch et als. to Joseph P. Johnson, land. $25.

Joseph W. Humphrey to Angie Humphrey, land. $1.

Joseph P. Johnson to John W. Humphrey, land. $1.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 23, by Rev. E. T. Adams, Wm. J. Welch of Fort Preble and Miss Mary J. Gibson of Portland.

In this city, June 30, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, George C. Corthell and Miss Genevieve Stone, both of Jay.

In this city, June 30, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, Wilmer C. Bodman and Miss Eugenia F. McLane, both of Alfeboro, Mass.

In Cape Elizabeth, June 29, by Rev. Jas E. Aikins, Clara I. Doughty and Miss Minnie E. Girty, both of Cape Elizabeth.

DEATHS.

In Daytyn, June 17, Sarah J. Burnham, aged 58 years 6 months.

In Saco, June 17, John F. Wilkinson, aged 27 years 2 months.

In Readfield, June 19, Mrs. Julia Greeley, aged 67 years.

In Bath, June 18, Mrs. Frances A. Bates, aged 57 years.

At Parker's Head, June 19, Louisa P. Crosby, aged 50 years.

In Kennebunk, June 30, suddenly, Asa Leach, aged about 67 years.

All Tired Out.

The mild weather, following our long and severe winter, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling and invigorates every function of the body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla in four weeks made me a new man. My head ceased to ache, and my whole system is built up anew, enjoying perfect health." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank St., N. Y. City.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, P. Q.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for general debility there is, and for the good it has done me I cheerfully recommend it." J. SULLIVAN, 39 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

CURED AND BUILT UP.

"My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN. M. MIRRIELEES, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headache and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found great relief. MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

jan1 ...d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WONDERFUL SALE OF

GENTS' NECK TIES!

To-Day we shall sell as one of the most wonderful bargains a large store like ours can offer:

48 Doz. Gents' All Silk Puff Ties at only 10 Cents Each.

These were manufactured by one of the best houses in this line of goods, and were intended to be sold at $4.25 per dozen. We closed out all they had at a nominal price, and feel as if we were almost giving them away now. Every gentleman will buy from one to half dozen soon as they are displayed. See our upper window.

100 Doz. Gents' Puff Ties at 25 Cents.

In both these lots there is a very varied assortment in light, dark and medium colors; also black and white stripes, small dots, etc., etc.

Lace Edge Satin Parasols $1.69.

We have nearly one hundred of above Black Satin Parasols, with assorted linings, which would have sold for $2.00 last year. We shall close them as above at only $1.69. Sale at 8 o'clock this morning.

RINES BROTHERS.

jy1 dtt

MISSES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

To-Day, July 1, we shall sell 25 dozen Children's Black Lisle Thread Hosiery, sizes 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2 and 8, at the heretofore unheard of price of 25c per pair for all sizes. This is just half price. Don't fail to see them.

Owen Moore & Co.
PORTLAND

jy1 dtt

The CENTURY for JULY

CONTAINS:

GEORGE ELIOT'S COUNTY.
By ROSE G. KINGSLEY; illustrated by ALFRED PARSONS and HOMER MARTIN.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE COLONIES.
By EDWARD EGGLESTON; describing weddings, modes of travel, sports, clubs, theaters, etc., with numerous illustrations.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HENRY CLAY.
By GEORGE BANCROFT; with portrait.

THE GATE OF INDIA.
A timely descriptive article, with full-page map.

THE FRENCH POET, MISTRAL.
By ALPHONSE DAUDET; with portrait.

FRANK HATTON IN NORTH BORNEO.
A travel paper; by JOSEPH HATTON, the father of the young scientist; illustrated.

WAR PAPERS.
McCLELLAN'S CHANCE OF BASE.
The Confederate Pursuit; by Gen. D. H. HILL.
REAR-GUARD FIGHTING AT SAVAGE'S STATION.
By Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN; illustrated.
THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHTING ABOUT RICHMOND.
By Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET; illustrated.

FICTION.
A continuation of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" by FRANK R. STOCKTON.
"Roberson's Medium," by "IVORY BLACK."
Serials by W. D. HOWELLS and HENRY JAMES.

POEMS
By AUSTIN DOBSON, R. W. GILDER, EDITH M. THOMAS, and others.

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From OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others.

TOPICS OF THE TIME, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC.

For sale everywhere. Price, 35 cents.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS will begin soon after the completion of "The Rise of Silas Lapham" in the August CENTURY. The latter novel is said to be "a new revelation of Mr. Howells's powers" (*Boston Traveller*), "the best work he has done yet" (*Brooklyn Union*).

THE CENTURY CO., New-York.

jy1 d1t

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WALL PAPERS

For thirty days we offer our remaining stock of Wall Paper, at reduced prices, in all the grades. We have fine bronze papers at 20 and 25 cents per roll.

LORING, SHORT & HARMON,
474 CONGRESS ST.

jy1 d2w

The Diamond Wrench Manufacturing Company

WILL sell at public auction, at its office 222 Newbury Street, Portland, Maine, on July 9th, A. D., 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., all the property real and personal and rights and privileges of the company, except the forging machine built by the National Machinery Company, of Tiffin, Ohio, and also excepting cash on hand and all notes and books and sums due or owing to the company, shown by such notes, books or otherwise. No bid will be accepted for less than six thousand dollars, and the highest bidder will be required to deposit with the president, at the time of the acceptance of his bid, five hundred dollars, and to pay the balance of the bid at the office of the company within forty-eight hours from the time of his bid.

HENRY P. MERRILL, Secretary.
Portland, June 30, 1885. jly1dtd

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EASTHAMPTON, MASS.
Prepares Boys for the various Colleges and higher Schools of Science. The Fall Term will begin September 3d. For Catalogue address
J. H. SAWYER, A. M., Acting Principal.
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WANTED—Ladies who are troubled with Corns, Out-growing Joints and In-growing Nails, to leave their orders with MRS. DR. SHERMAN, 57 Spring Street, who will be pleased to wait upon them at their residences. Corns removed for 25 cents. jy1-4

HORSE FOR SALE—A good horse for sale, very stylish, 6 years old, stands 17 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, color dark chestnut. Enquire at JEWELL'S Stable, Centre Street. 1-1

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FOR SALE—Yacht Rush, 23 feet long, new sails and rigging, in good order; a good sailer. For further particulars, enquire of J. B. CHASE, 261 and 265 Commercial St. 1-1

FOR SALE—1 good work horse; 1 single jigger with pole and shafts. Inquire of C. S. FAIRFIELD, at Tenney & Dunham's, 12 Exchange St. 1-1

FOR SALE—Wood! Wood! A lot of slabs for sale low for immediate ... WM. HAGGETT, No, 777 Congress St ... Maine.

FOR SALE—The grass upon about ... of land, for sale. MANASSEH ... Woodford's, Me.

WANTED SITUATION—A ... cook, can be found at 42 Lafayett...

BANANAS!

Red and Silver Skins.

Two cars Bananas on track must be sold at once, prices never so low before.

Call at Store 245 & 247 Commercial St.

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Successors to D. W. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 53 MARKET STREET,

Prices for Families and Offices.

10 lbs. daily, per month,	$1.50
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Customers can commence taking Ice any time they desire, and delivery will be continued until notice to stop is received at the office.

Any customer leaving town, by giving notice AT THE OFFICE, will be entitled to a proper deduction

We particularly request our customers to report any neglect of our drivers in leaving the Ice; complaints for carelessness or any other cause, if made at the office, will be attended to promptly.

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Superb Turkish, Persian, Daghistan Carpets, Rugs and Portiers of All Sizes. Embroideries and a great variety of small articles and curiosities. Otto of Rose, Musk, Perfumed Fans, Caps, Ornaments, &c., &c., from the FAR EAST. Prices lower than anywhere else in U. S. To be sold out in a short time. Call and inspect.

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